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THE ABSTAINER.

ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE
SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

J. M. CRAMP, D.D., }
EDITOR.

Fidelity,--Union--Perseverance.

{ JAMES BARNES,
PUBLISHER.

VOLUME I.

HALIFAX, N.S., JUNE 15, 1857.

NO. 9.

Essays, &c.

NEAL DOW IN ENGLAND.

We cull a few extracts from the reports of Neal Dow's speeches during the first month of his English tour:—

THE THREE STAGES.

Most of you know, I suppose, that at the initiation of this matter in America, the good and great men who were engaged in it had no other idea but of moderation in the use of spirituous and intoxicating liquors of every sort. At first they saw darkly. Afterwards there came another stage, and that was the abstinence from the use of distilled liquors, with indulgence in the use of brewed ones. After that came the third stage, and that was total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. The adoption of this was resisted, I am sorry to say, not only by many great men amongst us, but by many good men, as you find out to your sorrow and cost here in Great Britain. Doctors of divinity resisted it, I am sorry to say; men who professed devotion to the great cause of the redemption of mankind from a fallen nature and a corrupt heart—men who ought to know—and did know, that indulgence in the use of intoxicating liquors does more to obstruct the progress of the gospel in the world than all other causes combined.—Yet sorry I am to say that this great impediment at that time was raised by great and good men amongst us, whilst men of humble position in society—men of the middling ranks—the farmers and working men, were exerting themselves to the utmost to procure protection to themselves and their children from the terrible evils resulting from the use of strong drinks. They were looked coldly upon, frowned upon, and resisted by great and good men, such as those whose opposition you have to encounter here in Great Britain. The cry was then—years and years ago—“Oh, too fast and too far; you will ruin the temperance cause by your fanaticism—sure to ruin it by over-excited zeal, by want of judgment and discretion and the wisdom which men ought to have in directing and controlling a movement like this.”

NO “HANGING ON BEHIND.”

I remember once, in the city of Portland, some years ago, at a great meeting like this—only not half so large—when an attempt was made to revive the temperance cause amongst us, efforts were made to procure the attendance of influential men, and particularly of clergymen—and glad I am to say that the temperance cause in the United States was inaugurated by clergymen, and exclusively

carried on by them for many years. Leading clergymen, Dr Edwards and many others, inaugurated the movement in our country, and carried it on. But great efforts were made for the purpose of stimulating influential men to do something to remove the evil. The opening speech at one of the meetings was made by a clergyman,—an old man, full of fire and of the love and fear of God! an energetic man he was, a man of progress; not afraid of going too fast or too far in the right direction, although he had judgment enough to know and feel sure he was in the right direction. Such was the speech he made, exhorting the people to be up and with one accord to exert themselves in procuring protection to themselves and their children from this tremendous evil, that he had all the hearts of the people with him, you might see it in their upturned faces and flashing eyes. The next speech was made by a most eloquent doctor of divinity—a most excellent man, but a conservative; and the tenor of his speech was to this effect, that his highly learned and reverend brother had proposed measures which he felt confident would result in great injury to the temperance cause; and he counselled caution,—feeling the way,—not being too fast—not being too resolute—not being in earnest—but being very cautious and very timid. He thought that was the right policy, and he referred to a custom with us down east,—among the farmers; which was this; when they came with a load of lumber to the brow of a hill, they take off all the oxen except the pair upon “the tongue,” and hook them on behind, to prevent the load from going down hill precipitately. The clergyman said to the meeting—“Now look; here is this immense load of lumber; it approaches the brow of a steep declivity; the oxen, hitched on behind, hang back with all their power, and the load passes safely down. Which then are most useful; the oxen on behind, or the oxen in front?” “Ah,” said the other clergyman, “but that is not our case. Our load is all uphill, and we don't want any hanging on behind.”

“STAND ASIDE!”

We approach this subject with no fanatical zeal. We approach the men whose pecuniary interests, whose appetites, or whose passions, are involved in this matter in opposition to us, with no unfriendly or unkindly feeling; but, God helping us, we will have protection for our children from that infernal traffic. In our country we tell these people, the traffickers in strong drink, whose lust for gold is such that they will clutch it if they can, although crusted with the heart's blood of the best and bravest amongst us,—we tell them we will have protection by law. I was out in Penn-

sylvania some time ago, and as we were riding along in the rural districts, a friend with me said, “There lives a Quaker there; some years ago, his father, who dwelt there, was awakened in the night by a noise, as he thought, of the opening of a window; and on listening he felt sure of it; and he stepped quietly out of bed, and taking his fowling piece, he opened the door quietly, looked out into the adjoining room, and thought he saw a dark form passing along slowly between his eye and the white wall on the opposite side of the kitchen; and, in his quiet gentle tones he said, ‘Friend, I advise thee to stand aside, because I am going to shoot right where thou standest.’” So we say to the traffickers in strong drink,—“Stand aside! we mean to show where you stand. If the ball finds you there, it is your fault, not ours; we give you fair warning.”

PROTECTION.

When the total abstinence principle was unanimously adopted by our temperance reformers, the veterans in the cause imagined that they might lay aside their harness and have peace, but they soon found to their cost that there was no peace to them in that war, for intemperance continued—not as before, indeed, for great progress had been made; but, nevertheless, intemperance continued—so the drunk traffic continued, and the grey hairs of fathers and mothers continued to go down with sorrow to the grave, grieving for the ruin of their children through that traffic. And these men began to say, How is this?—Cannot we be protected in our fire-sides?—Our property is protected; our horses, our swine, even, are protected; everything is protected by a stringent law, except our children whom we love more than all. Are we to stand by and see our children ruined before our faces, with no power to prevent it?—sent down to a drunkard's grave that a few men may make money of it? And the answer was, No, we have a right to protection; we will have protection. This was the fourth, and as we now regard it, the last stage in the temperance reformation. This now movement sprang up; some people called it prohibition; we called it protection to ourselves, our children, and our country in all its interests, from the terrible results of the traffic in strong drink. That traffic accomplishes no good results to the country, whilst the mischief's flowing from it are infinitely greater than those resulting from all other causes of evil combined. We declared that we would not endure it; we would have protection from this infernal business.

“RISKED MY LIFE.”

Very early in the history of the temperance reform some very able men were en-

gaged in it,—the Rev Dr Edwards especially;—and he was once in a public meeting collected in a church, and was urging upon the people the duty and the importance of making personal sacrifices in relation to this matter. He said “this is a tremendous evil; you all acknowledge it; this great country ought to be redeemed from it; how is it to be done? It is only to be done by personal sacrifices. You, gentlemen, who are in the habit of taking your wine and other intoxicating liquors, may do it very safely; nevertheless the influence of your example goes to encourage and sustain all this through the length and breadth of community. You must make a personal sacrifice.” That was the style in which he talked; and at the close he was desirous that gentlemen should come forward and sign the pledge. A very tall man, with his head all white, rose first; but his physician touched him on the shoulder, and said, “Sir, you must not do that; you know you have a complaint for which it is necessary you should take a small quantity of liquor every day; and therefore you must not do that.” This old military officer, for such he was, replied, “I have risked my life a great many times in the cause of my country, and I am not to hang back now.” That is the true spirit. Now there is a tremendous evil in England;—if permitted to go on, it will prove the destruction of the British nation, just as it seems to us that slavery must be destructive in our country. You are sinking such a vast number of your people in poverty, pauperism and ruin; and if this evil extends, as it must, what will be the end, unless the good and wise men of Britain interpose, it is impossible for me to say.

RE-ACTION.

We have had a re-action since the law passed, as we have had re-actions periodically ever since the commencement of the temperance reform. We have always had a re-action every two or three years;—a success, and then a re-action; and then a still greater success, and then another re-action, followed by a success greater than before. I am proud to say that I had the honour of being mayor of Portland at the time of the adoption of the Maine-law. And some of my friends, very excellent men, came to me and asked whether, upon the whole, it was wise to enforce the law with so much rigour as it had been in the city of Portland. They said, “By upholding a course like this you will inevitably move to the very foundation every element of opposition to the temperance reform and the cause of prohibition. On the contrary, if you will pursue a policy a little more lenient, the probability is these elements of opposition will not be combined in such a force, and a re-action probably will not come on next year. But if,” they said, “this course is continued, in all probability the then incumbent of the mayor's chair would be defeated at the next succeeding election, and the ‘rum party,’ as we call it, would come into power.” I answered, “All that has been carefully considered, and, though a re-action might come on, no important results would in the meantime have been accomplished, and then the enemies of temperance and this reformation would say, ‘Here you have had your Maine-law, and the mayor to enforce it, and what has been done? Nothing, and I have always told you so.’” On the contrary. I told my friends that the true policy was to show, during one year at least, what such a

law was capable of accomplishing when it was enforced, the true policy was to write it on the broad face of the heavens in characters of living light, where it would never be wiped out, and there it is the great state redeemed from the traffic in intoxicating drinks. The re-action did come on, the then incumbent of the mayor's chair was defeated, and a man who was avowed to be a friend of the Maine-law, a man very eminent in social and political position there as a statesman, was elected to the mayor's chair, but by the party opposed to that movement, and it was the re-action. But, nevertheless, in the State of Maine the temperance party succeeded as before in the next election of 1854. But in 1855 the anti-temperance party succeeded by a combination of circumstances which I cannot occupy your time, nor would my strength permit me, to explain; but this party was pledged in favour of a prohibitory law, or it could not have succeeded by possibility; this party was pledged to a proper, that was it, to a “suitable” prohibitory law, and it gained the legislative power of the state, the control of the state. The law was repealed, and a license law was re-enacted in its stead, to again let in upon the State of Maine all the horrors of the olden time, drunkenness pervades our state again, and rum-selling as before. But then, in September, 1856, there was another election—the annual election came on. In September, 1855, the rum party succeeded, as I have said. In September, 1856, another election came on, and what then?—the Maine-law swept them all out! So that of all the members of the senate of Maine and the legislature of Maine, who voted for the repeal of the Maine-law, only five were re-elected. We swept them all out, and put in their places men good and true friends of temperance, friends of protection from the traffic in strong drinks. And so, in the city of Portland, the anti-temperance men succeeded in the municipal election in 1856. Perhaps I may say that in 1855 I was again re-elected to the office of Mayor. In 1856 the enemies of temperance succeeded in Portland, and the party opposed to the Maine-law were in power; but on the day on which I left Portland, the 6th April, the municipal election came on once more, and we swept them all out again! So that the State of Maine and the city of Portland, and almost every city and town in the state of Maine, in its municipal and corporate capacity, almost every one are in the hands of the Maine-law men.

“I AM WITH YOU.”

We do not believe in the doctrine of easy blows killing the devil—especially this devil. But there were easy men who thought it better to try timidly, and so they voted for that ticket in the hope that those milder measures would succeed. The men they voted for repealed the Maine-law, and enacted the license-law in the state; and the result was, that intemperance came in upon us like a flood; so that these moderate and excellent men were convinced, with a great many others who had stood aloof, seeing the contrast between the results of the Maine-law and the license-law, they were satisfied, and they told us, in large numbers, “Now we are with you.” It was only a short time before I left Portland, that I was walking down the street, and was stopped by a man—an intemperate man—in a state of intoxication; and he said, “My name is Burns; I am the greatest drunkard in all the world; I never can be

anything else, until the grog-shops are put down; now I am with you.” “Do you mean to say,” I asked, “that you are going to vote our ticket?” “Yes,” he replied, “I am.” A few days before that, a gentleman was coming up the other side of the street, who had always opposed us bitterly, and had not been in the habit of speaking to me; but now he shook me heartily by the hand, and tears came in his eyes, and he said, “I am with you.” I waited for him to say something else, but he could not; he was choking; he could only say, “I am with you.” I was quite surprised; but I soon learned that that man's son had been brought home the previous night intoxicated—that was it—the gentleman had been opposed to us before, for he had not felt the evil in his own family; but his son had been going on step by step without his knowledge, and at last when he saw him in his house in a state of intoxication, then the father's feelings were aroused, then his fears were excited, and then he was ready to come to the temperance men with tears in his eyes, and say, “I am with you.”

DIRIGO.

Now Englishmen, we have set you the example. In God's name we ask you to imitate it! We ask you to follow us, and you will find perfect protection from this great evil. I was reading in an English newspaper, some time ago, an incident of history—how far it might wander from exact fact I cannot tell—but it was to this effect, that, during the first French revolution, the British government anticipated a descent of the French Emperor upon the coast of Egypt, and a magnificent English fleet was sent into the Mediterranean waters to intercept it. Those waters on the Syrian coast are exposed to heavy western gales, to hurricanes almost. Whilst this English fleet was going towards the Syrian coast one of those gales came on, and the fleet was ordered upon the wind in order to clear off shore; but the wind blew with still greater and greater intensity, and the admiral saw that it would be impossible to keep his fleet off the lee coast if the gale continued for the usual period. But it occurred to him that there was somewhere on the Syrian coast an old port then unused. He did not know precisely its locality, but he thought it was not far off, and he telegraphed to the captains in his fleet if any of them knew where it was, and he received a reply from an English frigate that the captain of it did know where it was. The captain was asked by the admiral if he could take the fleet in, and the answer was in the affirmative. This frigate was ordered into the van, the ships were commanded to fill away and go towards this coast, a lee coast, and though it was nearly dark, yet at some considerable distance. As the fleet were going on the captain of this frigate telegraphed to the admiral that it would be necessary to make more sail in order to gain the coast while it was yet light. The order was given for every ship to pack on as much canvass as it could stagger under, and it was done; and this magnificent fleet was rushing threateningly towards that coast. And as they drew near, the rocks loomed up all white with foam in every direction, with no appearance of a port anywhere. The admiral was appalled at the spectacle, and he said to this captain by telegraph, “A great responsibility rests upon you.” The answer was a proud and noble one—“Follow me!” That was all; no doubt, no hesitation—“Fol-

low me!" And the ships went on, and on with still accelerated motion directly towards that terrific coast. And this frigate as she neared it, being in the van, seemed to be lost and buried in the breakers, but she suddenly disappeared; and every successive ship, as she followed directly in the wake, did the same, until the last ship as she entered found all her predecessors safely moored in the ancient port. And so, Englishmen, the people of Maine, the people of New England, have thrown abroad to the breeze their banner, inscribed thereon the proud motto "Dirigo;" and they call upon you and all the world to follow where they lead. If you will but do it you will find perfect protection from this tremendous evil under which you now so greatly suffer.

TEMPERANCE SERMONS.

The Annual Meeting of the Scottish Temperance League was held on the 12th ult., in Glasgow. On the preceding Sunday, forty-eight sermons on Temperance were preached in that city. That was a truly noble movement. Our readers will be pleased with a specimen or two. We select, from the *Abstainer's Journal*, the reports of the sermons preached by the Rev. Joseph Brown, D.D.:

The rev. doctor preached in the forenoon in John Street U. P. Church, from Numbers xxxv—15, "These six cities shall be a refuge both for the children of Israel, and for the stranger, and for the sojourner among them; that every one that killeth any person unawares may flee thither." The rev. doctor said he proposed to enquire—1st. Into the nature of the ordinance set forth in the verse, viz.: the cities of refuge. Of the forty-eight cities scattered throughout the tribes of Israel, six of them were distinguished by the peculiarity of being asylums whither any one who had slain his fellow-creature, unwittingly, might repair. Previous to this ordinance, it was reckoned the duty of the avenger of blood to put to death the murderer of a deceased kinsman without the formality of a trial, but the institution of the cities of refuge abrogated this enactment. Murder from malice, however, was regarded as quite different from murder by accident. In the former instance, the man-slayer deserved only censure; in the latter, he generally awakened sympathy; in the former, he was looked upon as awfully criminal; in the latter, as greatly unfortunate. The individual who had killed his neighbour fled to the city of refuge, where he obtained a temporary retreat, where his case was submitted to judicial investigation, and where, if the deed was proved to be the result of malice, he was killed, and, if merely of accident, he was secure—so secure, indeed, that he was the safest man in the city,—injury done to whom would have been regarded as profanity, and sacrilege, and a presumptuous sin against the Most High. After the relation of several interesting details given by Hebrew writers in reference to the cities of refuge, and a full and lucid explanation of the ordinance itself, the rev. doctor proceeded to consider, 2nd., The purposes to which the ordinance might be improved. He said that it might be viewed, first of all, as an illustration of the method of salvation revealed in the gospel. There were three points of similitude—the danger which was supposed, the provision made for safety, and the means by which this

safety was to be enjoyed. It might be looked upon, in the second place, as a stimulus and a guide to our benevolence. He had felt it necessary, in the previous part of the discourse, as a minister of the gospel, to confine his attention to the great object of preaching, namely, salvation, but standing there as he did, the representative of the Directors of the Scottish Temperance League, he felt it necessary to speak to them on the special subject of his visit. The ordinance of which he had been speaking—the establishment of cities of refuge—was no longer binding, but the spirit that prompted it still existed, and was to be found exercising no small influence over various institutions in our midst. The metropolis of our country had its sanctuary where the debtor was delivered from the oppressive demands, and the vindictive threatenings of his creditors. We were wont to view our country in the aspect of which we might well all be proud—as a national refuge for the oppressed of every land, and what was this but the old spirit which lived and breathed in these Jewish asylums? We had amongst us at the present moment the heroes of the recent Italian republic, the ex-Governor of Hungary, and such men, and we were glad to have them in our midst, and to find them traversing our land to and fro in perfect security, telling the tale of their hardships, and awakening in our breast a contempt and a horror of despotism. The enslaved of all countries, in fact, could here dwell in peace. We had rid ourselves of the taint of slavery, and now we offered a safe refuge to bondmen of all lands, if they could only reach our shores. Once they reached these shores they stood free men—"redeemed, regenerated, and disenthrallened by the irresistible genius of universal emancipation." "Suppose," continued the rev. doctor, "a ship were to enter your harbor to-day, containing within it a fugitive slave,—we can realize his satisfaction when he would first put his foot on shore; but suppose, a few days after, another ship were to enter your harbor, containing an individual who claimed that fugitive slave as his property, and suppose, on meeting him on your streets, he were to assert what he deemed his rights, what would you men of Glasgow do in the circumstances? Would you not rise as one man and say to him, Whether this man is your property or no, we cannot tell, but one thing we do know, and that is that he is our brother, and him you never will take from us, until you have placed us in subjection beneath your feet." After some other references of a similar character, the rev. doctor proceeded to say that refuges for orphan children, hospitals for the cure of disease, asylums for the insane, penitentiaries for those who have run the dark course of criminality, and who wish to be restored to the paths of virtue—all these, and many others, might be regarded as institutions breathing the same spirit, apparent in the establishment of these cities of refuge, and as constituting purposes to which the ordinance of his text might be improved. On this ground, too, he felt himself warranted to plead on behalf of total abstinence. It, too, was a refuge—only here were we safe—elsewhere we were in jeopardy.—How many were there who were daily sacrificing their health, their reputation, and the comforts of life, to gratify their vitiated taste for strong drink, and was it not important that there should be a refuge for them, and should we not guide them to it? Look at the victim of intemperance. Poverty, disease, desti-

tution, despair, and death are all upon his track, and whither will he flee for a refuge from the demon power of drink? Let him come with us—let him join our community, let him submit to our rules, and he is safe.—We invite him to cast in his lot with us, and if he will only obey our laws he may be saved even yet. He (the rev. doctor) often tried to imagine to himself what must be the anguish of the young wife when she sees her husband coming home for the first time in his life intemperate. He often wondered what must be the grief of that father and that mother when they beheld their son returning from some social meeting greatly excited through his dissipation. He felt that if he were the father of such a son he would implore him by all the love of his parental bosom to desist from his evil course, and to betake himself to the only path of safety and peace. There were many around us objects of anxiety to their parents and friends, for whom young wives were beginning to quake, and was it not our imperative duty to endeavor to have them dissociated from the companionships they were forming, and which, by a shew of hospitality, were leading them astray? Unless something like this were done, unless they were led to the city of refuge, many of those now rejoicing in their youthful prime, and shining in maiden beauty, might, in not a few years, be distinguished by a bloated countenance, with a blasted reputation, and with blighted prospects. But not only did the principle of total abstinence offer a refuge, for association was absolutely necessary. Their safety depended on such an alliance. After enforcing the duty of all professed moderate drinkers to aid us by their example on the principle of an enlightened self-denial, the rev. doctor concluded by remarking that it had been objected to total abstinence that it afforded no mental illumination or moral improvement, as if it were, in fact, a barren principle. The same, however, might have been said of the cities of refuge. They promised no moral renewal—they only guaranteed the life preserved; but the latter having been gained, very frequently the former followed. So was it found with total abstinence, for adoption of its principles often brought along with it the desire for spiritual improvement. Professing Christians should beware of enticing any reformed drunkard out of his city of refuge. Suppose, under the Jewish economy, any of the friends of an individual who had taken refuge in one of their six cities had sought to entice him out but a few yards to mingle again in some old sport, or to partake of their hospitality, his life was in danger, and the manslayer might have killed him with impunity. So was it with those who had once been the victims of intemperance, but who had been rescued; we should beware of enticing them out of their safe retreat—one false step on their part might prove their ruin, and on whom would the responsibility rest? [The rev. doctor concluded a discourse which was listened to throughout with breathless attention, and towards the close of which, many of the large audience were visibly affected, by calling upon his hearers for their hearty co-operation in the great work of temperance reform.

In the evening the Rev. Dr. Brown preached in the City Hall. He chose for his text Romans xv. 1, 2, 3. We then that are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak, and not please ourselves. Let every one of us please his neighbour for his good to edification,

for even Christ pleased not himself." He said the words of the text contained an obvious reference to the argument the apostle had been conducting in the previous chapter, viz., that it was the duty of Christians to receive one another into affection and fellowship, on the ground that they had been similarly received by the great Lord of all. Mutual harmony was very desirable, and to the accomplishment of this, the text enjoined enlarged Christian forbearance, and the exercise of self-denial. The two leading truths of the verses were these:—1st, The Master's example. 2d, The servant's duty. 1st, The Master's example—"Even as Christ pleased not himself." This did not mean (1), that Christ found no pleasure in the work he performed, that he felt it irksome, disagreeable, and oppressive, or that he even repented himself of his engagement, or wished to relinquish it. (2), It did not mean that the Saviour was not satisfied with the manner in which his work was accomplished. We often failed to reach our own ideal. This was true not only of our religious life, but was true in the walks of poetry, art, literature, and science. Angels, however had no such feeling—their perfect love had cast out fear, and in a far higher sense, the Saviour could never for one moment have entertained such a thought. (3), The words did not mean that the Saviour was not influenced by any selfish consideration in undertaking the work of redemption, or in the subsequent prosecution of it. Selfishness was the great curse of our race. What was avarice but self hoarding and grasping; prodigality, but self decorating itself for self-indulgence; sloth, but the god asleep, refusing to attend to the call of duty; sensuality, but self setting itself above and satisfying its propensities without thought of restraint? The first sin of men and angels was but selfishness insane—a mad attempt to pass the limits of the creature—and even were we to analyse our last wicked act, we would find that self had been its true parent. Christ, however, in undertaking the work of human redemption, was actuated by no selfish motives. 2d., the servant's duty—"We who are strong ought to bear the infirmities of the weak." Dr. Brown entered at considerable length into the consideration of this topic, and concluded with a few brief observations on the present temperance movement, in the course of which he said, that in abstaining from the use of intoxicating liquors, which were so great a stumbling block to the weak man, we were following the self-denying example set by our Saviour. The strong should forego their own gratification for the sake of the weak. All things were pure, but eating was wrong when it was the cause of injury or offence to others. The weak brother who believed anything unclean sinned if he ate. Many could not drink without going to excess. It was unclean to them. To them, therefore, it was sin to drink at all. Drinking might be a matter of indifference, generally, but in particular circumstances, it certainly was the occasion of injury and sin to others. The social drinking customs were a temptation to many weaker brethren, and the strong should discountenance them for their sake. There was either a flaw in this argument, or a flaw in the practice of professing Christians. All he asked was that they should detect the fallacy of the argument or yield themselves to its conclusions, and carry these into practice. [Dr. Brown concluded an eloquent, persuasive, and logical discourse by impressing on the audi-

ence the expediency, propriety, and, in the circumstances, necessity of abstaining from all intoxicating liquors.

HOW TO SECURE GREAT AND WORTHY OBJECTS.

The following valuable and encouraging remarks, addressed by Jas. Haughton, Esq., of Dublin, to the Editor of the *Carlow Post*, are commended to the notice of the friends and advocates of the Temperance cause.

"It was a maxim of O'Connell's that, if you would strongly impress any idea on the public mind it must be reiterated over and over again—that in fact, you must never tire of the repetition. That great observer of human nature was well aware of the necessity of keeping steadily before men's minds the purpose they had in view; and by acting on this principle during his life-time he succeeded in a most wonderful manner in concentrating the feelings of his countrymen, and combining them for a great purpose, which he deemed of paramount importance. He did not live long enough in the possession of vigour of mind and body to secure the realization of the darling object of his life; but he did, to prove the great value of a steady persistence in the pursuit of one object, if we would succeed in securing for it a large amount of public sympathy. The object which this great man sought to attain was only popular with a section of his countrymen; and yet it is a wonderful fact in the history of our time that, by the adoption of this principle of reiteration, when it was applied to an object in which numbers sympathised, he did succeed in gathering around him such an amount of power as at one time made it appear more than probable that what seemed impossible to many was not far from realization.

"I seek to apply the law progress to a question upon which all are united, but which, perhaps as much as any other question that has ever been agitated, needs the constant repetition of its paramount importance as a remedial agent for attainment of human happiness: because the impediment it seeks to remove out of the way is founded in the universal appetite for the poison alcohol, which all admit is the cause of much calamity to the human race, but which, because it has so entrenched itself in the customs and habits of daily life, requires an extraordinary amount of energy to grapple with and overcome.

"With such facts as these ever before the mind of the temperance reformer, he knows full well that he must continually keep sounding the alarm; and, although his useful labours are exercised among those who smile at his pains, and who oftentimes ridicule his anxiety, yet he must not become faint-hearted or weary; he has a good and noble purpose in view, and whatever difficulties may arise to thwart and retard his work, it will in the end succeed. He may have this assured confidence from the conviction that man is a progressive being—that virtue is not an empty sound—that civilization is onwards, and that, therefore, the day is coming in which a more enlightened people will not permit the demon alcohol to do his devilish work any longer in the world. Now, it is respectable for a man to be a brewer, or a distiller, a great distributor of misery and woe. Then, such traffic will be disgraceful. Now, it is sanctioned in reputable houses to admit the poison and recommend its use in both young and old. Then,

such customs will be abhorred as unworthy rational and immortal beings."

MAKING MORAL BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

When we go to Parliament craving interference in any degree with the liquor traffic because of its injurious influence on society, and because of our conviction that its restriction and ultimate suppression would benefit all classes of the community, we are charged with seeking to make men moral by Act of Parliament. From those who have brought this charge better might, in many cases, have been expected. We feel that we really should require to apologize to those at all conversant with the temperance movement, for referring to such a charge, with the purpose of combating it, seeing that it is so truly absurd in itself, and has been so often refuted. Yet as our *HERALD* finds its way to others than temperance reformers, and as our friends have so often to meet such a charge, we have deemed it right to notice it, however briefly, along with other points.

There are not wanting those in Parliament who would be the better of a little enlightenment as to our objects, and the reasons for urging them; and our friends might be none the worse to put the candidates at the ensuing election through their faces a little on this matter. The fact is, that those conversant with the state of society generally are apt to wonder at the views and statement of not a few of our legislative Solons, on this and kindred subjects. These would be vastly better were they to take counsel with a few of our intelligent working men, or with a few of those who, having risen from the ranks, know what these are, and what would be suitable and profitable for them. There is no time at which they are more likely to be influenced by any proper representations made to them, than during a general election; and we hope our friends will embrace the opportunity, undeterred by any fear of the cry of "seeking to make men moral by Act of Parliament."

It is sad to see the utter ignorance many of our M. P.'s display upon the subject of intemperance, and how to deal with it. One member—the representative of a class—proposes education as a certain cure. Get the people educated and intemperance will cease. We are advocates for the education of the people, and will yield in our desire to none. But we would not peril any credit we have for discernment or common sense, upon the proposal of education as a cure for our prevalent intemperance. We allow its influence to be great, but we cannot ignore the fact that many of the best educated men have become its victims, and that many of the most intelligent and expert of our tradespeople are the most addicted to intemperance. Education never can eradicate intemperance so long as we allow snares to be set up at every corner, whereby temptations to partake are presented at every step and turn; under such circumstances it is generally found that intemperance effectually prevents education.

When a member ventures such an opinion as that just indicated, and calls for a restriction of the traffic; and when he is backed by a host of petitions from those who well understand the subject,—another member—the representative of another class—gravely states that the hon. member is entirely at fault; for that it does not depend, in any degree, upon the number of licensed places, or the time

they are open,—that the supply will be regulated by the demand, and that the way to lessen the demand, is to teach the people not to patronize such places, and to supply them with other attractions. All very well, say we, so far. We temperance reformers are not enemies to such. It is a long time since we began to use moral suasion, and we are not disposed even yet to give that up, and we have not been backward, so far as we could, in providing or helping to procure other sources of attraction, of a proper kind, to keep the people from the public house. If it had not been for what temperance reformers have done, in both these ways, we know not what the state of matters might have been ere now. But while thus we have been doing, and while thus we are resolved to do, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that the great facilities afforded for drinking produce and foster intemperance. The traffic creates demand as certainly as the demand leads to the supply. This happens in other things, though not so strongly or strikingly; and he would be a bold man who would deny it. Every one who opens a public-house where there was not one before expects to raise a trade, and, alas! generally succeeds, according to the amount of population around. When a new block of buildings is erected, it is not that there is a demand for a drinking shop, that one is set down at the corner or in the most conspicuous place, but that the proprietor is pretty sure that give the facility and the traffic will follow. The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland obtained returns, in 1849, from 478 parishes, in that portion of the United Kingdom, and the result brought out by the answers to the questions was this, in the words of the report itself—"that the intemperance of any neighborhood is uniformly proportionate to the number of its spirit licenses." In some parishes there were no public-houses, and these were noted for their sobriety. Parishes in which there had been no place for the sale of drink, had immediately been injuriously affected by the opening of such; in cases in which there had been an entire suppression or a proportionate decrease of public-houses, there had been a corresponding improvement. If any one will take the trouble of looking to his own neighbourhood, he will find similar results. So decided is this—so natural, likely, and almost necessary a result—that we really marvel such ignorance could be manifested as that to which we have referred. In conclusion, however, we may quote the decisive testimony of the publicans themselves in proof of the well established fact, that drunkenness generally prevails in proportion to the facilities afforded for obtaining intoxicating drinks. The following is their notable confession on this matter: "It is clearly shown by Parliamentary returns, that vice and drunkenness are in proportion to the number of public-houses, and to the facilities for obtaining intoxicating drink."

We plead for education, and moral suasion, and harmless amusement—all of these have their effect; but not one or all of them can get fair play so long as places and opportunities are so multiplied for the obtaining of intoxicating drinks.

We have a striking evidence of the good effect of legislative measures in the results of the Forbes McKenzie Act in Scotland. That act we do not hold to be a perfect one. So far as it goes, however, it is in the right direction. One great defect it has, consists in its indefiniteness as to who are to look after

its enforcement. We are persuaded it would have worked much better, and been much more beneficial, had that point been more distinctly set forth. As it is, wherever it has been carried out with any degree of faithfulness, it has been highly useful, as official statements shew. For instance, in EDINBURGH the number of persons taken to the police office drunk, for protection or charged with offences, in 1856, on Sunday, from eight o'clock, a.m., till same hour on Monday morning, was 185; to 709 in 1852—the year before the act came into operation. The only other return we possess, as to the Sunday cases, separate from those of the other days of the week, is that of DUNDEE, which gives, for the year ending May 1853, the number of 321; to 164 for the year ending May 1856. It is thus evident that on the day on which the drink is withdrawn, much of the drunkenness and many of the offences arising therefrom are withdrawn with it.

If we take the general statistics of police, we find similar gratifying results. In EDINBURGH it runs thus:—The number of persons found drunk, whether charged with crimes or not, in 1852, was 9767; in 1856 only 7736, or a decrease of 2031! and the statistics shew the decrease to have been gradual. In the same city, the gross number of persons taken cognizance of by the police in 1852, were 13,932; and in 1856 the number was 14,353, or a difference in favour of 1855 of 4,579. In GLASGOW, the number of persons taken to the police office in 1853, drunk and disorderly, and drunk and incapable, was 10,649. In 1857 it was 5,615, or a decrease of 5,034. Taking all the police cases in that city, we have a total of 15,777 in 1853; while in 1856 we have 10,052, shewing a decrease of, 5,725. In ABERDEEN, the number of committals for drunkenness, etc., was 3,989 in 1852; and in 1856 it was 2,415, or a decrease of 1,574. The number lodged in the watch-house drunk, in the same years were respectively 1,808 and 1,146, shewing a decrease of 662.

The preceding statistics most clearly prove the fallacy of the statements which used to be made with so much confidence, that although we may possibly succeed by legislative enactment in repressing drunkenness on the sabbath, there would be a corresponding increase on the following days, and that consequently no actual benefit would accrue to the community.

It is thus abundantly evident, that the removal of temptations to drink is followed by a corresponding decrease in the cases of intemperance and crime; and if it be, must it not be the duty of every one cognizant of such, to do what he can to get those who have the power, to lessen these dangerous facilities? Let not our friends be hindered from duty by any such cry as that of seeking to make men moral by Act of Parliament. Even were there any thing in the charge, those who are for the perpetuation or increase of such facilities, must be in a worse position, for their's must be, on similar principles, a making men immoral by Act of Parliament. But there is surely a distinction, sufficiently plain, between forcing any one to a course of conduct, compelling a man by Act of Parliament to be moral, and removing by Act of Parliament those temptations which Acts of Parliament have put in the way. Besides, there *must* within certain limits be an interference with the conduct of the people by the laws of the country, and consequently a bearing upon their morals. A law which forbids a course of criminal con-

duct, and threatens penalty, is intended, and that properly, to influence action, and against the promoters and upholders of any law having such a character and bearing, it might be as justly brought as a charge, that they are seeking to make men moral by Act of Parliament, as it is against us, in going to our legislature for enactments to remove the temptations to the use of intoxicating drinks.—*Bristol Temperance Herald.*

NIGHT PHASES OF DRUNKENNESS.

PHASE I.

The midnight hour hath chimed—
The night is wild and cold—
I see a trembling hand
Yon cottage door unfold;
A pale and furrowed face
Peers forth into the storm,
And o'er the threshold leans
A bent and tottering form.

Her white hair damp with tears
Clings to her wasted cheek—
With failing eyes she scans
The street—her son to seek.
His staggering form she sees,
His reeling steps she hears:—
Break widowed heart—how vain
Thy pleading words and tears!

PHASE II.

A dark dismantled room—
A wailing infant's cry—
A little weeping maid
Sings mournful lullaby—
Two baby brothers, pale
With hunger, cold, and fear,
Lie at her feet—while she
Keeps sobbing—"Mother dear,

Oh! shall I never see
Thy sweet and mournful face?
Oh! take thy baby home
Unto the blessed place—
No milk, no food have I
For her and brothers dear—
Father beats us when we cry,
And leaves us nightly here."

PHASE III.

A workman sought his home
When evening bells had rung,
Dark thoughts o'er brow and heart
Their sullen shadows flung—
A little ragged boy,
With hunger in his eyes—
Cries, Mother lies in bed,
And minds not baby's cries.

No light, nor food, nor fire
Is in the wretched room.
To where the inebriate lies
He rushes in the gloom—
He beats the senseless form—
He drags her from the bed,
Where crushed and livid lies
Her smothered infant—dead.

PHASE IV.

A slender, pallid boy,
With hectic on his cheek—
Moved by his mother's tears,
His father goes to seek.
The midnight moon looks down
Upon the wintry street,
And sees the shrinking youth
His ruffian parent meet.

With drunken fury blazed
His eyes—with curse and blow
He dashed the feeble boy
Upon the stones below.
His bleeding form they raised,
Sustained his dying head—
But ere the mother's arms
Had clasped him—life was fled.

JANET HAMILTON.

Langloan, April 13, 1857.—*Abstainer's Jour.*

OBJECTIONS ANSWERED.

Report of the closing part of a Temperance Address, delivered by Rev Daniel McCurdy, Minister of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, in the Temperance Hall, Wallace, March 15, 1857:—

We are asked by the adversaries of the temperance reformation, "Why not leave the work of reclaiming drunkards to the gospel?" It is enough to retort and demand in our turn. Why not? This is precisely what the sound and consistent advocates of teetotalism and prohibitory laws most earnestly desire. The friends of the liquor traffic have found, in the throats of moderate drinkers and confirmed drunkards, so many "open apulchres."—Their interest in the trade and drinking customs has placed a stone over the mouth of the sepulchre, as if to doom their victim and bind him over for ever to the congregation of the dead. Now the gospel is confessedly the "savour of life"—"the wisdom and power of God" for breaking the death slumbers of drunkards and every other class of sinners. It is the exclusive prerogative of the gospel, as the agency of God, to reclaim the drunkard. But he is dead, twice dead, "dead while he liveth." He needs the same Power to stand over his grave and call him back to life and to his right sober senses which stood by the grave of Lazarus and said, "Come forth." The gospel of Jesus Christ, like its divine Author, scorns not to commit to common hands what common hands may do, that there be no over-expenditure of its supernatural influences. When it comes to do its own special work it bids all and sundry to aid in removing the stumbling stones out the way of the drunkard's feet, and let him return to take hold again on the paths of life. As at the grave of his friend at Bethany the Saviour, in the strictest economy of his miraculous powers, commanded the spectators to remove the stone from the door of the sepulchre that the dead might be raised by the finger of God alone, so the gospel requires and expects of all, who desire its progress and efficiency, "to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." Any rough hands can roll away the stone from the drunkard's grave, by removing him from the liquor or the liquor from within his reach; and thus give the gospel leave to do its own peculiar work until the word of grace and truth shall have free course and action. The question, then, Why not leave the drunkard to the operation of the gospel? is appropriate only in the mouth of a sound and consistent abstainer and total prohibitionist. It comes from him with clean hands; from his opponents with the worst possible grace. It belongs to the friends, not the enemies, of the great temperance movement to put and agitate this question; and by moral suasion, by legislation, and, most of all, by christian

means and motives, to crave leave for the gospel to exercise its peculiar functions in the reclaiming of the drunkard.

It is objected again to temperance organizations, that the measures of reform which they are combined to accomplish and perpetuate are not conducted upon christian principles. This is a grave charge, if true; and it is one which is worthy of serious consideration. The friends of temperance can well afford to come to the light, even if the candle is held by the rum-powers. They must not be in too much haste to repudiate the charge. It may possibly apply to some extent both to measures and motives. No merely human institution is entitled to lay claim to infallibility. If in error, however, in main principles it is some small consolation to find themselves erring on the side of humanity. It is almost too late in the history of this good work to stay its onward progress by wholesale charges of this nature. They savour little of that charity which thinketh no evil. They imply that those who bring them profess becoming zeal themselves for christian principles. We should feel bound to stand rebuked had such objectors, like Noah's good sons, gone backward and thrown over our nakedness the mantle of love.

The friends of the temperance movement, however, may safely plead guilty to so much of this grave charge as the truth demands, and yet persevere in their labours of love, whether on christian principle or any other principle not condemned by christianity. I shall claim the liberty, not I trust in the spirit of retaliation, of meeting this class of objectors on their own ground. I shall suppose for illustration that, at the midnight hour, one of those champions for christian principle is aroused from his pleasant dreams with the cry, "Your house, sir, is on fire." Does he stop to ask the watchmen who bring him this startling message, "Have you come on this errand upon christian principle?" Does he stay to enquire of his benevolent neighbours who have left their beds to assist in extinguishing the flames, "Do you bring foul water or clean?" Does he refuse the friendly offices of all who are not in a position to declare that they are guided and governed in their neighbourly exertions by the purest of christian motives? I trow not. Like any other rational being he accepts the proffered aid and offers suitable expressions of gratitude. Now the world, my friends, is on fire. The alarm has gone forth as in peals of thunder. The liquid flame is spreading like wild-fire. There is need of all the help that can be brought to extinguish this moral conflagration. Come sober—come drunk—come sage—come savage—come christian—come sinner—come, sinner, if you will. Bring water, not oil or burning fluid: bring it foul or clean and dash it on. In this world-wide and time-long conflagration there is scope for the honest competition of every sane mind. The weaker vessels too are in demand for this great emergency. Stronger in many instances than their acknowledged superiors, they are the strongest of all in this benevolent enterprise. The grappling hooks of legislation must be inserted in the paws of the demon of the fire water. "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," must move the masses and the Legislature. A good prohibitory law, come whence it may, be it from the *ins* or *outs*, is what the times require. Let it go forth—the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill.

COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS AND REPLY.

The following documents did not reach us in time for last number. Although they have already appeared in another journal we insert them, in compliance with the wish of the parties concerned, and as a token of respect for Brother Lawson:—

ADDRESS.

Presented by the members of Father Mathew Division Sons of Temperance, Lower Steiacke, to the Rev David Lawson, W. P.

WORTHY BROTHER,—

It is with feelings of deep regret that we hear of your intention of removing from among a community which for a number of years has been greatly benefitted by your zeal and earnestness in the advancement of every good work. To part from friends is at all times trying, especially so when those friends are united to us in the bonds of brotherhood. But much interest every way attaches to your leaving: you are about to remove from the field of christian labour in this part of the country, also from many friends in the Baptist Church over which you have presided for some years, and many friends of other denominations, in whose estimation you are held in highest respect both as a Son of Temperance, a christian minister and a gentleman.

Your character we cheerfully acknowledge, since you became a member of our noble Order, has been kind and brotherly, and your reputation "without spot or blemish." You have been faithful to your first obligation and punctual from time to time in the discharge of those offices to which you were elected—We shall feel, Rev Brother, when you are far away that we have lost a worthy member of Father Mathew Division. Your memory will ever be held dear to us while sojourners here below, and we shall perpetually miss your presence in our Division Room, also your advice and patient attention to all that was calculated to advance the interests of the Order we trust we all have so much at heart. We would recommend you to all the brotherhood, and trust that the God of all grace may bless you in your labours for the advancement not only of temperance, but also of the kingdom of Jesus Christ. May He who is the source of all love repay to your bosom that good which to others you have been so long the instrument, in God's hands, of bestowing, support you in the present hour of trouble, and be on your right hand and on your left throughout this journey of life. We trust that the memory of many pleasant and profitable hours spent in our Division Room may (when you are far away) afford you some gratification, as well as this humble Address which we present you. We would desire to crave the blessing of heaven upon your future labour in the new field that has presented itself to you in Cumberland, trusting that you may be a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. We trust that you and your family may elsewhere meet with the same esteem and regard universally felt throughout this community. In conclusion, we commit you to the Great Patriarch above, who alone can bless you and at last give you a crown of glory that will not fade. Finally, we wish you to convey to Mrs Lawson and little family our warmest wishes for their future happiness.—

Her charitable disposition we highly appreciate, and her removal from among us will leave an impression that time cannot erase or distance sunder. With our best wishes for your safe journey to your new field of Christian labour we collectively and individually bid you "Farewell."

Respectfully yours, in the bonds of
Love, Purity and Fidelity,
Signed on behalf of }
F. Mat. Division, } Wm. W. REES, R.S.
May 4th, 1857.

REPLY.

Worthy Brothers.—

With mingled feelings of pleasure and regret I have read your highly complimentary Address—on the eve of my departure from among you: pleasure, when I perceive the sentiments with which you express your appreciation of my humble efforts to promote the interest and advance the cause of our noble Order. Although undeserving of the high encomiums you have been pleased to favour me with, yet I trust I may be permitted to say I have endeavoured in some small measure to use my influence to advance the interest so near my heart as the cause of Temperance, and if I have failed, I trust it has not been from wilful neglect, but on account of that frailty which attaches itself to us all. With pleasure I review the happy, and I trust profitable hours we have spent together in the Division Room. Believe me, worthy brothers, the feelings you express in your Address is reciprocal, and in leaving the place where for three years I have imperfectly discharged the important office of Pastor, I shall leave many dear and valued friends, whose kind offices of friendship will ever be remembered with gratitude by me and mine. When separated from you my thought will revert with pleasure to seasons of social intercourse spent with many dear Christian friends, not only of the Baptist denomination but others in Lower Stewiacke, and nothing can afford me greater pleasure than to hear from time to time of your prosperity. It causes me much pain to separate from you, on various accounts, your gentlemanly and Christian deportment as a Division towards me, has bound you to me in ties so strong that absence from you cannot sunder them, and my prayers shall continually ascend to Heaven on your behalf. Ever may you continue to go on in every good work, until by the blessing of God, you finally succeed in your efforts, and intemperance with all its numerous evils be banished from the earth. May you ever be good Sons of Temperance, and above all may you obtain an interest in the death of Christ and an inheritance among the sanctified! May you ever remember you are but sojourners here below, and so live and act that when death comes it may find a people prepared for the Lord. In conclusion, worthy brothers, permit me in the name of Mrs Lawson to offer you my warmest thanks for your kind wishes toward her, and express her deep sorrow and regret at leaving this place, where she has so many near and dear friends and associates. And now, brethren, we both bid you Farewell! we may not meet again on this side of the grave, but yet in that home whither we all are bound, we hope to unite and renew the pledges of love and friendship into which we entered here. Farewell!

Yours in Love, Purity, and Fidelity.

DAVID LAWSON.

May 5th, 1857.

SAMPLES.

KILLED BY WHISKEY.—A little girl eight years old, the daughter of a Mr. Andrews, living in the Upper Town Sherbrooke, died on Saturday last, from the effects of whiskey. It appears that, in the absence of the father some lumbermen called to see the family, and took with them a quantity of whiskey. The child drank some of it, as the mother says, without her knowledge, and was soon stupefied from its effects. Her visitors told her it would soon get over it, and she left the child to go to a neighbour to do some work. Soon after she was sent for, the child being in convulsions. Drs. Brooks and Johnston were called, but their efforts were of no avail; they pronounced the case hopeless. The child died on Sunday morning. We are told that it was suggested to the Coroner to hold an inquest, but that gentleman thought the case did not call for investigation. The liquor traffic is daily slaying its victims, and our Legislators coolly tell us we must not prohibit it, lest the liberty of the subject be interfered with.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

THE MINER'S HARMONIUM.—We recently had the pleasure of paying a visit to Parkfield Colliery, near Bristol, where we saw and heard many things which we hope to make use of in a future "Collier's Number." One fact, however, we cannot refrain from publishing at once. Our esteemed host, Mr. Handel Cosham, of Shortwood Lodge, took us into the cottage of one of the miners, where, to our surprise and pleasure, we found the "house" not only most respectably furnished, but just under the pretty plants in the window was a capital *Harmonium*, for which we were told the worthy owner had paid his "ten guineas!" On the opposite side of the room was a neat mahogany and glass bookcase, with a creditable selection of good books. Around the walls were hung a few paintings, and everything betokened peace and plenty. The good wife, who was clean and tidy like her cottage, showed us the music books from which her husband played various tunes on the *Harmonium*, adding, with a smile of laudable pride, "Nobody taught him music, sir, he learned himself."

As we left the cottage, Mr. Cosham said, "Now, sir, you have just seen the fruits of savings from beer and tobacco."

Mr. C. added, "A few evenings ago, that miner asked me if I would procure for him a good FAMILY BIBLE, with a commentary, and when I enquired how much I might expend over it, he told me that he should not mind spending as far as two guineas or fifty shillings!"—*British Workmen.*

TEA VERSUS GROG.—"Few circumstances" says the Editor of the *British Workman*, "have afforded us so much pleasure as the receipt of several letters from an officer on board one of Her Majesty's ships of war, in which he informs us that through the circulation of the monthly numbers of the *British Workman*, in the fore-castle of the ship, seven of the men have discontinued their daily rations of spirits, and had tea and sugar instead. By an excellent arrangement adopted by the Admiralty a few years ago, sailors in the Navy have the option of taking the value of their grog in tea or money. We are informed that on this ship's crew having fourteen days leave of absence recently granted, one of the above seven men had a surplus of 6lbs. of good sugar, and 1½lb. of tea, which the happy-looking Jack Tar took on shore in two canvas bags, amid the cheers

of some and the self-reproachings of others! These two bags, containing the savings of but three short months would be no despicable present for Jack's poor old mother or wife.

"We shall have more to say relative to this matter in a future number, and we trust that the little band of seven will persevere until the whole crew have followed their excellent example."

DRINK AT AUCTIONS.—I Yesterday had occasion to attend the Stannary Court, at Truro, and during the day I heard an action brought by a spirit-merchant against a man who had been a farmer, and the remarks I heard made by the Vice-Warden so struck me that I thought it would be well to put them somewhere into print, and as I don't expect to see them reported in the usual organs, I send this to the Journal.

It appeared that about eighteen months since the defendant was about giving up farming, and having a sale. For the purpose of giving refreshments (?) to the expected purchasers he ordered of the plaintiff two gallons of brandy, two gallons of rum, and two gallons of gin, to be delivered the evening before, or on the morning of the sale. The spirits, however, not being sent early enough, the brandy only was taken. The Vice-Warden inquired if it was usual to give away such quantities of intoxicating drinks at sales, and was answered by the defendant's advocate that it was, and that it PAID VERY WELL to do so; on which his Honour remarked, holding up the bill, (as nearly as I can remember the words,) "I am surprised that people should complain of being taxed as they do, when they voluntarily tax themselves to such an extent; here in this very bill the parties have taxed themselves to the amount of four guineas." But the remark he followed this up with struck me as being most important:—"I wonder that persons making purchases under such circumstances" (it had come out that spirits were very freely used.) "do not resist payment on the ground of not being in a fit state to make them."

Now, the Vice-Warden has the credit of being a sound lawyer; and judges do not usually make remarks of this kind from the bench without having good reasons for doing so. If this be the law of the land, not only do parties giving away intoxicating drinks for the purpose of effecting sales, whether at auctions or behind the counter, commit, (as I believe most good men admit,) a moral fraud; but it would appear that there would be great difficulty for the persons so acting to enforce payment, if the plea suggested by the Vice-Warden were set up. Be that as it may, the hint given by his Honour I conceive to be worthy the attention of the Temperance world; and if you get the information from no other source you can make use of this. J. R. RICKARD.
Wadebridge, Feb. 13.—*Cornwall and Devon Temperance Journal.*

DEATH FROM TAKING POISON USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF BRANDY.—At about 11 o'clock on Thursday morning a clerk in the employ of Mr Wright, liquor manufacturer at Brampton, left the store for the purpose of manufacturing a quantity of brandy from raw spirits. He took with him a preparation used for that purpose, by some called essence of wine, and by others essence of brandy. The preparation was placed on the table in the warehouse, and the deceased (Morris,) after preparing a portion of the liquor, returned to the store and took a glass of ale with

some friends from Toronto. He had scarcely returned to his former occupation more than five minutes before the porter ran into the store in great alarm exclaiming, "Mr Morris has been tasting the "essence of brandy and it has killed him!" On those present running to the spot, it was found that the report was too true; the sufferer had inadvertently tasted a few drops of the drug, which is nearly allied to prussic acid, and instant death was the consequence of the unhappy mistake. An inquest was held in the afternoon, but the verdict of the Jury was not given at the time the cars left Braampton. Mr Morris was a very well educated young man, of highly respectable family in Gloucestershire, England.—*Toronto Colonist*.

WHISKEY AND STRYCHNINE.—The New York correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter in that journal makes the following startling statement:—"While the murrian is raging in Europe our western farmers are suffering from a hog distemper, brought on by the use of strychnine in the manufacture of whiskey. It seems that the hog (who plays on a western farm much the same part that cattle do in Northern Germany, or sheep on the Downs) revels in the malt left from the manufacture of whiskey. The whiskey makers have taken to the use of strychnine for the purpose of extracting more and more potent spirit from the grain. The men drink the whiskey and live; but the hogs eat the malt and die. The thing has become so alarming that the Legislature of Ohio have been obliged to pass an act rendering the use of strychnine in the manufacture of whiskey a crime."—The purpose assigned by this writer for the use of the strychnine, is not the true one. The increased "potency" of the spirit comes, not from the grain, but from the strychnine itself. The antithesis used by the writer is also incorrect. The hogs eat the malt and die, no doubt; the men drink the whiskey and live,—for awhile; but of how much of their lives must this deadly compound deprive them!

THE ABSTAINER.

Halifax, N. S., June 15, 1857.

We had intended to postpone the publication of this number for a few days, that we might furnish some information respecting the meeting of the National Division at Providence; but as our Publisher found it difficult to alter his arrangements, we have to request the exercise of patience till another month, when a complete report will be given.

The great event of this month in England is the Ministerial Conference at Manchester. It was to be held on the 9th and two following days. A complete list of the Ministers who have given their adhesion to it is now before us. There are SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-TWO names. They are classified as follows:—

Independent, - - - - 187

Episcopalian, - - - -	138
Baptist, - - - -	69
Wesleyan, - - - -	50
Wesleyan Association, - - - -	40
Primitive Methodist, - - - -	39
United Pres-byterian, - - - -	39
Free Church, - - - -	31
Irish Presbyterian, - - - -	28
Wesleyan New Connexion, - - - -	19
Wesleyan Reformer, - - - -	15
Established Church of Scotland, - - - -	12
Reformed Pres-byterian Church, - - - -	6
Bible Christian, - - - -	5
Calvinistic Methodist, - - - -	5
English Presbyterian, - - - -	4
Other denominations, or unascertained	95

782

Sermons were to be preached on the preceding Sunday in various Churches and Chapels in Manchester and Salford; inaugural discourses were to be delivered the next day, and "special religious services" held. The *Alliance Weekly News* gives the following sketch of the business to be transacted:—

FIRST DAY.—*Sittings from eleven to one, and three to six.*—After transaction of routine business, and appointment of officers and committees, statements will be invited from ministers from various parts of the country, bearing upon the following points:—

- THE INFLUENCE OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.**
- 1st. On the CHURCH.
 - 2nd. On DAY and SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
 - 3rd. On FAMILIES.
 - 4th. On our SOCIAL CONDITION and public morals.
 - 5th. FACTS regarding the social and religious condition of special localities.
 - 6th. The public opinion of various localities in reference to the traffic.

SECOND DAY.—*Sittings, half-past nine to one, and three to six.*—An ADDRESS from the COUNCIL of the UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE to the ministers assembled will be presented; and, if admitted by the conference, the Hon. NEAL DOW, of Portland, Maine, the originator of the Maine Law, will address the ministers. A REPLY to the address of the United Kingdom Alliance will be agreed to, and various resolutions submitted and discussed.

THIRD DAY.—*Sittings, half-past nine to one, and three to five.*—If admitted by the conference, DEPUTATIONS from Temperance Societies, Sunday School Teachers, and Working Men, will be introduced with addresses. Resolutions thereon will be submitted and discussed. Under favour of the conference, the proceedings will be closed by an address from some

one of the more prominent advocates of the Prohibition of the Liquor-traffic. As a full report of the proceedings will be published, we hope to be able to give an abstract of it in our next number.

John J. Richards, proprietor of the Malakoff Hotel, Halifax, has written or caused to be written, an insolent letter, which the Editor of the *Morning Chronicle* did not refuse to print. It impugns the correctness of a statement made by our friend who supplies the Halifax news. The statement was, that "the City Marshall, with some of his aids, effected an entrance into the Malakoff Hotel on Sunday morning, 26th April, about two o'clock, and discovered a number of young men drinking and gambling."—Such was the information received by our friend, on what was regarded as reliable authority. To this, Richards replies that it was not on "Sunday morning," but on "Saturday night," and he denies that the men were "found drinking and gambling."

But he does not deny that the City Marshal was there. Nor does he deny that the visit took place at an hour when, according to law, the house ought to have been closed. He knows very well that when the City Marshal entered the room he found eight men standing by the gaming table, who probably affected to be quite innocent of any impropriety, having discontinued their game when they heard the officer's footsteps. He carefully refrains from adverting to the fact that the case was duly reported to the Police Office, and that he was *finéd five pounds*. Nor has he mentioned that the Marshal's visit took place in consequence of the complaints of certain women, whose husbands spend so much time and money at the Malakoff that they and their families were suffering.

Mr Richards avers that "the Malakoff is conducted as respectably as any house of the kind in Halifax." We have nothing to say to the contrary. There are most likely other houses "of the kind" in the city—houses which are sometimes kept open at unlawful hours, and in which the gaming table with the usual appurtenances may be found in a back room. We hope the police will look after them. It is in this way that young men are ruined. When the love of drink is ac-

quired the tavern is substituted for home; drinking too often leads to gambling; gambling to fraud or theft; and then other evil practices follow, till the victim finds himself a miserable outcast, and in many instances finishes his days in the hulks or at the gallows.

In the present imperfect state of things we hold it to be the duty of temperance men to ascertain and report violations of the law in regard to the sale of intoxicating drinks. There must be no squeamishness on this subject. Although our legislators have refused to plant the battery of prohibition we may give the enemy a taste of rifle practice.

But "fair play is a jewel." We must deal honourably even with a rumseller. And if through any inadvertence, or misapprehension, or incorrectness of report, an unfounded accusation is brought against a man, justice must be done to him.

In our last number a letter from "A Son of Temperance, No. 79, Albion Mines," was inserted, giving a circumstantial account of the manner in which a member of the Division had been inveigled into a grogshop, from which he was carried home in a state of intoxication; and how he had again visited the grogery, and then lay at the point of death, "venting execrations against those who led him to break his pledge."

The narration was so plain and straightforward that we had no difficulty about it, especially as it was penned by a Son of Temperance residing on the spot. It appears, however, that our informant had fallen into error. Not as to the main fact. The man was induced to break his pledge; there is no doubt on *that* score, although his illness must have been greatly exaggerated, as he is now in usual health. But a person was wrongly accused. Mr James Corbet, who was said to have "persuaded" the delinquent to "enter a low rum-hole," denies all share in the transaction, assures us that he has not for some time past tasted liquor, and expresses a natural indignation at being held up to public gaze as a tempter to vice. He has forwarded a communication from the writer of the letter, which is as follows:—

ALBION MINES, 1st June, 1857.

MR. EDITOR,—

Sir,—In my communication of 14th April to you, I mentioned a person named

Corbet as inducing Jones to drink. This I am sorry to say was an unfounded assertion, Corbet being a respectable and temperate man.

As the publication of his name has considerably hurt his character where the paper has gone, the publication of this apology is the least that can be done in reparation.

I am, your obedient servant,
ROBERT LATHAM.

This is plain enough. But our correspondent offers no explanation. He does not say by what means he gained a knowledge of the facts, nor how he fell into such a mistake—whether it was through giving credit to some flying report, without taking the trouble to ascertain its correctness—or in any other way. He simply acknowledges that Corbet was unjustly charged, and withdraws the charge. We are sorry to say that this is very unsatisfactory to us, and extremely damaging to the trustworthiness of the writer. And we regret exceedingly that Mr Corbet has been subjected to the annoyance and vexation necessarily connected with such an affair. It must be intensely painful to "a respectable and temperate man" to be pointed at as a seducer to the degrading habit of intoxication.

Having thus done justice to all parties we must add a remark or two. It is sometimes difficult to decide as to the degree of publicity that ought to be given to occurrences of the kind now under consideration. Due regard to the public weal may require to be modified and softened by benevolent feelings towards individuals who are not unfrequently as much sinned against as sinning. On the other hand, the case may be so enormously flagitious that unmerciful exposure is by common consent demanded.—There may be varieties of instances between these extremes calling for the exercise of no small amount of tact and discretion. The general question is, whether names of persons and places should always be mentioned. The practice of the public journals with respect to the Police Office is in favour of such mention: if John Hodge and Thomas Jackson are picked up drunk in the streets, placed in the Lock-up for the night, and taken before his Worship in the morning to be fined, or perhaps sent to Bridewell, their names are placed in record in next day's papers. We would pursue the same

course with the drunkard-maker as with the drunkard; he is often the greater criminal of the two. And we would include all who aid and abet. They should all be shown up, whenever the interests of justice and humanity require it, without favour or distinction.

But there must be sacred regard to truth, as well as the exercise of sound judgment. We ask our friends throughout the Province to send us well-authenticated reports of such cases as occur in their respective neighbourhoods. In every instance, however, we must have the real name and address of the writer, and we desire to have such accounts only as can be substantiated in a court of justice. These conditions being observed, let our correspondents tell us more of rum's doings, that what is done in darkness may be brought to the light of day, and the vile perpetrators endure the withering scorn which they deserve.

The venerable Dr Nott's popular Lectures on Temperance are about to be republished in New York. They have done excellent service to the cause, and their republication at the present time is well-advised.

THE SALE OF POISONS.—In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Campbell wished to call the attention of the House to the necessity of further regulations with respect to the sale of poisons. He knew that the Secretary of State for the Home Department had been actively employed for some time past in obtaining information upon the subject, and he believed the right hon. gentleman had collected a great deal of very valuable information upon which some measure might be introduced. Legislation ought to be directed, not only against the administration of poison by design, which had received a salutary check, but against the administration of poison by accident. Some precautions were absolutely necessary to prevent the recurrence of cases of poisoning by mistake.

The Lord Chancellor said, the subject had received the careful consideration of the government, and a bill would be introduced in a few days by the Secretary of State for the Home Department. *The subject was beset with difficulties. When a dozen poisons were enumerated, the ingenuity of chemists discovered as many more, and it was almost impossible to define the limits of medicines and poisons.* It was intended to take precautions both against wilful and accidental poisoning, and, if the bill did not wholly remove, it

would materially mitigate the evils of which complaint was made.

But we are sorry to say that "there is now carried on a sale of poison far more fatal than prussic acid or strychnine;"—we mean, alcoholic drinks, which surely, all may allow to be called poison, remembering that they kill immense numbers of people every year. The subject of poisons is, indeed, as the Lord Chancellor says, "beset with difficulties." We request his lordship to let us have the same precautions taken by law against wilful and accidental poisoning by alcohol, as he promises in the case of other drugs much less fatal.

So writes the *Alliance Weekly News*. It is good prohibition doctrine. The poisonous article must be sold only for medical or other lawful purposes, and the bottle or package labelled "*Poison*," so that no mistake may be committed. Arsenic and strychnine are to be dealt with in this manner, and special precautions are to be taken in order to prevent fatal accidents. Let the same care be extended to alcohol. Tens of thousands are killed by it every year. The process of dying is slower than in most other cases of death by poison, but the result is sure, and the extent of the mischief frightful. Yet with how much apathy is it regarded! If a chemist's apprentice mistakes arsenic for soda or magnesia, and death ensues, the whole country is in an uproar. But there may be a regular, well-trodden path from the grogshop to the grave, and no questions are asked! It will not be well with the community till the poisoners are put down.

In our March number we called the attention of the Government to the sale of ardent spirits on the Railway, and expressed our hope that the Railway Board would "take steps to put down the rum trade in the shanties." The demoralizing and destructive effects of that trade are becoming increasingly apparent. Property and life are insecure. We reported a murder last month. The man who committed it has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to death. But unless stringent measures are soon adopted we shall hear of additional outrages and probably more murders. The *Morning Journal*, we are glad to see, has referred to the subject in a very appropriate and earnest manner. Our cotemporary observes:—

"There should have been a covenant

in ever contract, for the exclusion of liquor from the works. The magistrates, too, in each district may do much to enforce the License law.—The owners of land upon which these vile shantie grogeries are erected may do something—by giving the sellers no spot for the soles of their dirty feet. Temperance agents may do something."

We heartily concur in these remarks. A law was passed in Canada some years ago prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks within three miles of any public works. Such a law would be very useful here. But the Railway Board and the contractors have the power in their own hands. Unlicensed venders can be prosecuted. Drunken labourers, after fair warning, can be discharged. We call upon the gentlemen above mentioned to do their duty.

The *Temperance Telegraph*, of the 4th inst., contains a very interesting account of a public meeting recently held in the city of St John for the purpose of presenting an address to the Rev Dr Knight, Wesleyan minister, on occasion of his leaving the city, after eight years residence, for another sphere of labour. Dr K. has most zealously co-operated with the various temperance organizations.—The address bore honourable testimony to that fact. Together with the address a gold mounted walking stick was presented, and a purse containing one hundred pounds in gold. We must find room for an extract from Dr K.'s reply:—

"Sons of Temperance, I am free to tell you, that I did not find myself a full grown temperance man, until I joined myself to your fraternity—and in your noble cause I am not ashamed of my family relation. "My union with your Order was not hastily effected, nor was it the mere impulse of the moment. It was done soberly, advisedly, and I believe discreetly and in the fear of God—for there had been due consideration of the object the Order sought to accomplish. Under the slightest conviction that principles, sectarian, political, or in any way sinister in their intention were your springs of action—I should not only have allowed my caution to be in the ascendant, but should have studiously avoided your Society. Measures thus cautiously accomplished are generally firmly sustained. When, then, you in your kindness awarded to manliness and consistency in denouncing the Traffic of Intoxicating drinks, and advocating the necessity of a Prohibitory Law; you afresh enkindle and strengthen within my soul, principles

which I sincerely and without reserve avow, and which while the Author of my being, may prolong my days, I sternly purpose never to compromise. 'The Traffic I hate with a deep conscientious and irredeemable hatred by whomsoever followed. A Prohibitory Law I firmly believe to be the only remedy against the man degrading and God dishonoring vice of intemperance. But here it may be said *you have had it, you have tried it, and it has failed*.—True, we had it and also tried it, and just as far as it was allowed that freedom of operation to which every law is justly entitled it succeeded. But soon it received such treatment from the hands of its adversaries as would have practically nullified any law to be found on our National or Provincial Statute Books. To say under such a tide of opposition, that it could not be carried out is a gross perversion of words, rather say it *should* not, and that it will be the honest annunciation of the truth."

"With me there is no change as to its correctness of principle, necessity, practicability, or attainment. How soon or how long may be the period of its second advent, I predict not. That it will be, I firmly believe, and that then the voice of approval will be far more general and loud than is that of its present condemnation—and that the men, who by the foes of temperance are now placed in the intended humiliating ranks of fanatics, and are charged with all the constituents of a pernicious notoriety, will be hailed as the true friends of humanity—the abettors of pure patriotism, and the promoters of the real interests and welfare of the land of their nativity and adoption."

The Tract Committee appointed by the Grand Division have issued four Tracts, under the title of "*Leaves for the Way-side*."

The first contains the "*Address to the Heads of Families*," which has already appeared in our columns, and some smaller articles. The second is entitled, "*The Home*"—the "*unfallen*," "*ruined*," and "*redeemed*" home. The third—"*The Giant Evil! How shall we deal with it?*" The fourth—"Should the friends of Temperance exert their political rights in support of their principles?"

These Tracts should be widely circulated. The Grand Scribe will receive orders from Subordinate Divisions.

"*The Burnish Family*" is the title of a work which gained the prize of £50 offered last year by the Scottish Temperance League for the best Tale illustrative of the evils of intemperance. It is an

admirable production, and the more so because it attacks the traffic in the persons of the great distillers and brewers, and exposes its injurious tendencies.

Encouraged by the rapid sale of a large edition of this work, the Directors of the Scottish League have offered two new prizes for temperance tales—one of £100, and another of £25. The latter tale is to be exclusively adapted for children between the ages of six and twelve years.

Although the several States of the Union can pass laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, they cannot prevent their importation from Foreign countries. Such power resides only in Congress. The Grand Division of the State of Ohio took up this subject at their last Annual Session, and passed the following preamble and resolutions:—

“Whereas, the prohibitory laws of the several States can never be entirely effective while foreign liquors are imported under the protection of the National Government; And whereas, The greater part of the foreign importations of intoxicating liquors are spurious, mixed, adulterated and drugged, imitations; And Whereas Millions of money are annually exported from our country to pay for these useless and pernicious poisons; And Whereas, health, life, morals, and money are thus worse than squandered without compensation or equivalent, therefore

“Resolved, That a law of Congress prohibiting the importation of foreign liquors is absolutely essential, and that we are ready, willing and anxious to unite with the friends of temperance and prohibition throughout the Republic in demanding the passage and enforcement of a national prohibitory law.

“Resolved, That much as we deprecate independent political action on the part of temperance men, yet if the legislature of Ohio, at its special session refuse or neglect to enact an efficient prohibitory law, the duty we owe ourselves, our families and the State at large, imperatively demands such action at our hands, and we pledge ourselves to our duty.

“Resolved, That we solicit the co-operation of the Order throughout the United States in bringing the subject of a national prohibitory law before the people in their respective jurisdictions, and that Representatives to the National Division be requested to advocate and sustain the policy of its universal adoption.

“Resolved, That the Grand Scribe be

directed to prepare a suitable memorial to Congress for circulation, and that he correspond with the National Temperance Committee and the Grand Scribes of the several States, inviting and urging their co-operation in this movement.”

The necessity for this measure is obvious. The operation of State laws must be imperfect as long as importation is allowed.

At the recent sitting of the Edinburgh Licensing Court the magistrates set their faces most decidedly against public houses with back doors. If the house were a corner-house there might be a side door opening into the adjacent street: but back doors were to be eschewed. Persons might *get in* by them, and thus avoid observation, which would encourage drinking *by the sly*; and they might *get out* by them, if they had remained beyond the legal hour, and thus elude detection. Therefore orders were given to fasten up all the back doors. Query—Would not the worthy magistrates have done better if they had ordered the *front doors* to be fastened up?

The new License Law passed by the Legislature of the State of New York is entitled, “An Act to suppress Intemperance and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors.” It would have been better to have left out one part of the clause. The two portions are inconsistent with one another. Suppression excludes regulation; regulation will never effect suppression.

The Hon. Judge Capron has written a letter to Dr Marsh, of the American Temperance Union, from which we take the following passages, containing truths and suggestions applicable to the Provinces as well as the States:—

Will the advocates of prohibition be satisfied with a license law? Will they submit to that measure, however well guarded it may be, with checks and pains, penalties, bonds and high license fees?—Have not such statutes, with all such provisions, existed for two hundred years, and has not intemperance increased in proportion to the increase of wealth and population? Has not the provision for the protection of wives and apprentices existed? And yet, have wives been protected from poverty and wretchedness, and apprentices, from intemperance and ruin by those statutory checks on the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage?

The truth is, the measure is defective

in principle. So long as *one man*, in any community, may legally sell liquors as a beverage, *all men* can obtain it. The poor as well as the rich, the humble as well as the lofty, the ragged as well as the superbly clad, can find their way successfully to the bar of the seller; *and they assuredly will find the way*. It is said that hunger will break through a stone wall; and it may be as truly said, that money will break through the strongest legal barrier that the Legislature can interpose for the protection of the citizens against the accumulated evils that flow from the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

What then shall the friends of prohibition do? Is there any more ground for hope that either of the present political parties will adopt that principle? *I think not*. In such circumstances, what is the course of action that duty suggests? Is it *not to do over again* what we have once so well done? To rally all the friends of the cause, irrespective of party, upon the principle of prohibition?—That is solid ground, and those who stand upon it will, if faithful and firm, ultimately prevail. Prohibition is constitutional; that is a settled proposition. It is the only measure that, as a law, will ever remove the curse of intemperance from our State; that is also a settled proposition. Two hundred years of legislation on the subject, have demonstrated these truths. It would have been better for our cause to have no law than to have a license law.

I believe, sir, that the advocates of this measure are powerful in this State. The disregard of their petitions by the last Legislature will essentially tend to concentrate their feelings in favor of immediate and united action. The shallow attempt to impose on them a law studded with penal provisions, which has existed as long as the State itself, under the pretence that it is *a new law*, and will tend essentially to improve the condition of society, will, I also believe, satisfy them that it is vain to hope for aid from either of the present political parties, and will show them that, *in their own union only*, is their strength.

HALIFAX.

The cause is still progressing in the city, notwithstanding the numerous temptations that exist in our midst to induce the people to drink.

The Micmac Division paid a fraternal visit to the Athenæum Division, on Friday evening, 29th ult.; an excellent address was presented by the visiting body, to which a suitable reply was made by the presiding W. P. There was a very good attendance on the occasion. An interesting conversation on various subjects connected with temperance, in which members of the several city Divisions

took part, occupied the evening. We hope these fraternal visits between Divisions will be continued.

The G. W. P. arrived in the city on Monday, 1st inst., and paid an official visit to the Miemac Division on that evening, as also to the Howard on Tuesday evening, and addressed the members of both Divisions, exhorting them to renewed effort in the cause, and urging them to induce, if possible, the return of "prodigal Sons" to the Division Room. He also administered some good advice to the brethren on their duties as Sons. The attendance was good, and on both occasions he was attended by the D. G. W. P., and the Grand Officers resident in the city, clothed in their official regalia; a number of the members of the Grand Division also appeared in appropriate regalia.

The G. W. P. sailed in the Steamer *Eastern State* at one P. M. on Wednesday, 3rd inst., for Boston, en route to Providence, Rhode Island, to attend the Session of the National Division, which commenced on 8th inst.

Correspondence.

For the Abstainer.

TEMPERANCE WATCHMEN.

The winter campaign being over, it is proper to review our forces, in order to ascertain our relative gains or losses in respect to numbers, and the condition of our troops.

For quarter ending December 31, 1856, eighteen Clubs have sent in returns, reporting 93 admissions, 32 expulsions and 20 suspensions; being an increase of 41 members in 18 Clubs during the quarter.

For quarter ending March 31st, 1857, only thirteen Clubs have yet sent in returns: these present 35 admissions, 10 expulsions and 2 suspensions; leaving an increase of 23 members in 13 Clubs. During the quarter two new Clubs were instituted, which at the end of the quarter numbered 53 members; thus presenting a quarterly increase of 76 members in 15 Clubs; being an increase of 35 members over the preceding term.

Two more new Clubs have been organized in the present quarter, viz., Joy Club, at Welsford, Shubenacadie, on the 18th April, and Raglan Club, at Little Harbour, Pictou, on the 16th April.—These now number about 60 members, so that the increase for the present quarter will probably be greater than for the preceding.

No returns have yet been received from the following Clubs for the last quarter, viz., Angella, Arctic, Alma No. 14, Brookville, Caledonia, Gough, Franklin, Washington, Olive Branch No. 13, and Phoenix.

It is the duty of the retiring S. O. to see that the return for his term of office be prepared and forwarded. It is hoped that greater attention will be given to this duty in future. It will be impossible for the officers to give a full account of the state of the Order while the returns are incomplete.

In localities where the temperance standard has been long erected our Clubs appear to be less active and healthy than in communities where it has been but recently raised. This appears to arise from a kind of indifference on the part of temperance men themselves. They seem to see but little necessity for keeping up such organizations. In other localities, as soon as the fervour of first love has abated, a sort of apathy succeeds, which is fatal to all prosperity. Those communities in which the cause has recently been established exhibit all the energy and ardour of new converts, and in general fulfil the command, "When thou art converted strengthen the brethren."

Though the Order has not yet made rapid progress in the country, it has still progressed as favourably as could reasonably be expected. It has done much for the extension of temperance principles and the formation of organizations in communities in which no combinations existed even among those who might be friendly to the cause.

The Order is in a healthy and progressive state, and its friends require but consistency and perseverance on their own part, and the blessing of the Almighty, to effect much good in this Province.

Let Watchmen everywhere determine to persevere. Though they may feel discouraged by the inconsistency of members and the diminution of the number in their Clubs, let them still remember that the failings and errors of others will not justify them if they err by deserting the Club too; let them bear in mind that it is "those who persevere to the end that will gain the prize." An approving conscience and an assurance of the approbation of heaven are rewards worth striving for, and should stimulate us to persevere to the end.

"The drunkard's damning vice" still prevails and destroys our fellow men.—The laws of our land still protect the traffic. Recent enactments of our Legislature afford greater facilities and incentives to drunkenness and vice. The reduction of duties on cheap wines, and the removal of the duty on wines for the officers of the Army, while the duties on molasses, cottons, &c., have been greatly increased, are significant facts for the consideration of the public. They are indicative of what we may expect from our Legislature on the temperance question. It is a license to vice and crime, and a tax upon humble industry.

Nova Scotians! are we for ever to to-

lerate this state of matters? Are we to remain silent spectators when our legislators tax the poor for necessities, and give wine to the rich gratis? Shall we for ever truckle to the sycophants of Bacchus and sacrifice the best interests of our country by our indifference or factional animosities?

Temperance men, we must free our country from this disgrace; we must not yield until our land is emancipated from the slavery of the drinking customs and the traffic in strong drink.

Watchmen, you are, in the Providence of God, called upon to take part in this great work. See that you be workmen as well as Watchmen.

The Annual Convention of our Order is looked to by many with a degree of anxiety and interest.

Watchmen, humanity and progress call for your fidelity.

A WATCHMAN.

June 3rd, 1857.

HINTS.

AYLESFORD, May 8th, 1857.

MR. EDITOR,—

Much has been said and done in reference to putting down the use of intoxicating drinks, and also the places where they may be obtained, but notwithstanding the talent employed to bring arguments to bear upon the case still that unholy and unlawful traffic continues to exist and gain ground.

Now it seems to be a question that engages the mind of every man, who wishes well to the rising generation, that some new mode of procedure should be adopted, as all our efforts to procure a prohibitory law have failed. For instance, having temperance magistrates, who would fearlessly do their duty as did the late Col. Bayard of Wilmot, whose memory is dear to every lover of justice and order.

And as Ministers of the Gospel have in too many instances stood aloof from this great reform, I would suggest the necessity of having only those who will throw their whole influence upon the right side of the question.

There are large quantities of liquor brought from St. John and the United States, and retailed in every part of the Province, and in most instances without license, and at those places you will find not only some of our most useful men, but the youth following in their train.—Our Legislators seemed to think that if the Bill were passed, not only would £20,000 revenue be lost, but the public works would be retarded. This difficulty might have been easily surmounted by laying a duty on tobacco, a perfectly useless article. But, Sir, in the opinion of the friends of temperance generally, there was an influence among spirit im-

porters and wine drinkers, which prevented the passing of the Act.

Yours truly,
A Son.

Doings of the Traffic.

WHAT I SAW.

May 10th. A young woman staggering drunk; she wanted to get into a Tavern, but the proprietor and his wife kept her out. We were told that he is a married woman, and has two children: that her husband is away from her, and that she is given to very intemperate habits.

11th. 2 P.M.—A woman sitting on a door step in Barrack Street; she was very drunk, cursing terribly, and daring her landlord to send her to the work-house; he went for a Policeman.

12th. 5 P.M.—Two men coming out of a place where liquors are sold, quite intoxicated; one of them is a master Mechanic, and very much given to intemperance. 6 P.M.—a shipwright staggering drunk near the Ordnance; he was on his way home from work.

13th. A soldier drunk in Brunswick street, also, a civilian very drunk in Sackville street; he is a confirmed drunkard; will work for a glass of rum.

14th. 6½ P. M.—A young man, about twenty three years of age, very drunk; he is a brother of the woman seen on the 10th.

15th. A soldier drunk.

16th. 7 P. M.—A man very drunk. For a number of years this person was a great drunkard, and constantly carried the bottle in his pocket. When the Order of the Sons was introduced into the city, he was persuaded to join one of the Divisions, of which he remained a member for five or six years, during which time he adhered strictly to the pledge, commenced business on his own account in a building which he erected for that purpose; he has done and is still doing a good business; he violated his pledge about two or three years ago, and was expelled from the Order, and for the last eighteen months or more might be called a common drunkard. If he should continue in his "evil way" his business will soon fail him. Later in the evening two soldiers and a civilian together very drunk.

18th. 12 M.—Two men arm in arm, drunk; one about fifty, the other thirty or thirty-five. The younger of the two was a member of the Order about seven years ago; we listened to him on one occasion with much pleasure addressing a crowded audience in the large room of Temperance Hall; he presided at the meeting referred to, and all present were highly pleased with the manner in which he performing the duties devolving on him that evening. He possesses good talents. He violated the pledge and it became necessary to expel him. About two years ago he re-joined the same Division, but we regret to say he kept his pledge only a few months, has since been expelled, and is now a common drunkard, seldom doing any work. We believe he is married; God help his poor wife! While a member of the Order he was remarkable for the neatness and cleanliness of his personal attire; how sad the contrast!—now he is filthy, and sometimes his appearance is disgusting to behold. The elder of the two is a hard drinker, very often drunk; he is a master mechanic, and a good workman; we

believe he now pays but little attention to his business. He has only himself to provide for. Connected with him in business is a young man, of a respectable family, who was married about five years ago to a very respectable and amiable young woman; we were pained to hear a few weeks since that he has become a "hard drinker"—that he got in debt—and that now *his wife has to work in order to support herself and two young children.* We saw him several times during the last three weeks, and his appearance is that of one who does "drink hard," and becoming "reduced" looking in circumstances. He was a member of the Order about nine years ago, but withdrew from it. It would be well for his wife, and better for himself, had he remained a Son of Temperance; were we personally acquainted with him, we would induce him to "try again" the blessings of *total abstinence.*

3 P. M.—A young man very drunk; he took off his coat, and was looking for some one to fight with.

6 P. M.—A young man in George street so drunk that he could hardly walk; he was about eighteen years of age.

19th. 1 P. M.—A young man lying on his back in George street; saw him half an hour afterwards staggering drunk, he appeared to be a stranger, and apparently about twenty-three years of age.

6 P. M.—Three men very drunk—two of them were going to fight, but the third prevented them; quite a crowd of youths were gathered around them.

7 P. M.—The master mechanic seen on the 12th, and the man seen at 7 P.M. on the 16th going into a tavern, together, most likely for a social dram. The latter was very drunk, and the other about "three-quarters gone."

20th.—6 P. M.—The man seen on 16th very drunk. We saw him in that state five times during the week. Later in the evening a soldier drunk

21st. 6 P. M.—The younger of the two men seen at 12 M. on 18th; he was very drunk; he turned aside as if he did not wish to meet us.

25. 6 A.M.—A drunken man turned out of a tavern by the proprietor; he called after us, but as we "kept on our way" and did not mind him, he began to abuse and call us some hard names, for "our unsociability," we presume.

1 P. M.—A young man—a sailor—apparently under twenty years of age very drunk, he wanted to fight with some of those around him.

26th. 5½ P. M.—A young man—a sailor—very drunk in Buckingham street; he fell and cut his face; a comrade was wiping off the blood; which flowed profusely from the wound.

7 P. M.—A man very drunk, he had great difficulty in "getting along."

29th.—11 A. M.—A white man and a coloured man arguing; their "high words" nearly resulted in a fight; they were both "tipsy."

7 P. M.—A young man about eighteen or nineteen years of age, sitting on the step of a grocery; he was very drunk and appeared to be quite helpless.

June 1. 6 P. M.—A mechanic very drunk; all that he earns is spent for drink; he gives none of his earnings to his wife, who manages to support herself and a large family. He is a very bad man as regards morals when in liquor.

2. 6 P. M.—In Brunswick street, a young man, apparently from the country, leaning

against the door-jamb where liquors are sold; he was very drunk.

3. 8½ A. M.—A man about thirty years of age staggering drunk through the streets; appeared to be a stranger.

3 P. M.—A man about forty years of age staggering drunk. He came to the city for supplies, and did not forget the rum.

5. A young man who is so much given to intemperance, so drunk that he was brought home on a truck, upon which he was stretched in full length. Poor fellow! there's no hope of his reformation. The truck was owned by a Brewer.

Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

MARK THIS!—The village of Armin, pleasantly situated by the river Aire, is in the midst of a rich agricultural district, the property of the Earl of Beverley. The adult population is about 250, and consists of a few families of respectability (occupying farms under his lordship), of farm labourers, and of village artisans. Sixty years ago it was not distinguished in cultivation of manner or religious knowledge from the neglected rural districts of England; if notorious for anything it was for ignorance and wickedness. There were four or five public-houses in the place, and but one religious service on the Sunday at the village church attended by a few careless listeners. For a number of years it has now been remarkable for order and decorum. Only one inn is permitted, kept by a creditable family, by whom the sign is taken down at the annual feast. Drunkenness and rioting have been long unknown; consequently, abject poverty is unknown also.—*Wes. Meth. Mag., Jan. 1857, p. 1.*

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH LICENSING COURT.—The annual meeting of the licensing court for the city of Edinburgh was held on Tuesday in the High Court of Justiciary. The Lord Provost said—Before commencing the business of the court, I have to state, on the part of the magistrates, that we have resolved to discourage as much as in our power the existence of back-doors in every house which is licensed. The police have found great difficulty in cases of this kind in taking criminals. When there are either one or two or three back-doors to a house, the escape of a criminal is necessarily facilitated, and he makes his escape more easily. For that reason, parties will understand who are now applying for licenses, that where there is a back-door, that will invariably be an objection to the granting of the license; and I hope, therefore, the means will be taken by the parties to anticipate that it will be necessary that all back-doors be closed. We do not intend to lay this down as an inflexible rule because there may sometimes be exceptions; but, as a general rule, we have resolved to enforce it. It has been suggested to me by a brother-magistrate that back-doors cannot be necessary or requisite for carrying on the legitimate business of a public-house; and, therefore, in laying down this as a general rule, we are not doing anything which can by possibility be injurious to any party who has a license in carrying on his legitimate trade, it will not be enforced; but it does not appear to us that in any case the adoption of such a rule will lead to any

such result. A number of applications for certificates were then disposed of. In all cases where the premises had a back-door, its being built up was made a condition of the certificate, though in some cases a side door to another thoroughfare was allowed.—*Abstainer's Journal*.

FRANCE.

It is a popular argument advanced by the disciples of the light wine movement, that intemperance is almost unknown in France, and amongst communities where wine instead of spirits or beer is the common beverage. Statistics recently published prove the fallacy of this statement, and irresistibly show that so far from light wines conducing to temperance and sobriety, they only facilitate the introduction of more potent liquors, and in other ways promote the drinking customs of the people.

In 1851 there was consumed in Paris, within the barriers:—

Wine	25,704,590	gallons
Spirits	1,291,154	"
Beer	2,441,917	"
Cider	343,811	"

Giving to each Parisian four or five gallons of alcohol per annum, not to mention the ocean of alcoholic potations consumed outside the barriers of which no account is kept.

NORWAY.

The Temperance Society of Norway held its annual meeting in Storhings rooms some short time since. The President of the Society, the Bishop of Arup, on that occasion, in a few words, made known to the members of the society the happy results of their labours. The Bishop said:—"The society has 16,000 members—more than one and a-half per cent. of the whole kingdom. Brandy is no longer a drink of the middle classes, and in many families where it was deemed indispensable on the arrival of a visitor, it is no longer used. In a great many of the country districts the publicans ceased keeping brandy, there being no demand for it. At the marriage feasts, and at other festivals, brandy is but rarely seen." The Bishop then thanked the clergy for their co-operation with him in his endeavours to prevent the evil of spirit drinking. The venerable prelate then complimented the Government on the very energetic manner in which it had carried out the views of the society.—*Abstainer's Journal*.

UNITED STATES.

We are indebted for the following items to the *Prohibitionist*.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Sylvanus Miller, jr., of Palmer, was lately fined \$330, besides costs, and ordered to be imprisoned nineteen months and twenty days. What for? Because Justice Collins found him guilty of eight violations of "a dead letter." Alvah Hunt, a man of large property, but a notorious defier of the prohibitory law, at Cambridge, was fined \$50, and sent to the House of Correction on the 3d of March. Several of his bar-keepers, are or have been, in the House of Correction. Ann Hoy, of Wcburn, and Peter Bradley, were sentenced for like offences by the same court. Samuel Cloon, a liquor agent, was acquitted; and the case of John McGrath was given to the jury.

TENNESSEE.—It is stated that by an ordinance of the local authorities, no liquor is al-

lowed to be retailed (of the wholesale traffic we have no report) in the groceries or taverns in the city of Memphis—an important accession to the many prohibitory towns and villages of the South.

INDIANA.—The *Western Olive Branch*, published at Bloomington, Ind. reports as follows:—

In our own State, since the close of the political campaign, public temperance meetings have been held from the lake to the river. From Illinois, on the West, to Ohio, on the East, there is a general waking up to this question. In Vincennes, hitherto considered hopeless, the Catholic Bishop set the ball in motion by giving a public address upon temperance, which has been followed by every clergyman of the place, with success, so that where, a year ago, it was difficult to obtain an audience of one hundred persons, now the largest houses are crowded to overflowing.

IOWA.—It is not true as hundreds of papers publish, that the Legislature of this State repealed the Prohibitory Law. They passed an act enabling any county, or counties, to revive the License system, if it was so decided by a popular vote. Unless therefore a majority of the people declare in favor of License, by ballot, the Prohibitory Law remains in force.

Sheriff Longfellow, lately poured out 155 gallons of bad liquor, in accordance with the Prohibitory Liquor Law. The miserable stuff froze, but would not burn.

WISCONSIN.—Items from the *Cayuga Chief*, published at Fort Atkinson, appear elsewhere in these columns. We reprint here the following, which is reported by the same paper:—

"The cause of Temperance is not dead! I was proud of the old standard, when, four times in succession, and in the midst of religious revivals in two churches, the people gathered around it. The meetings were triumphs; the last one, Sabbath eve, an avalanche of men and women; the unflagging interest and earnest response, auguring a feeling among the people which will yet bring the public mind to action upon the Temperance question."

THE MASONS ON TEMPERANCE.

This ancient and powerful order, in many parts of the country, is taking action on the giant evil of the times. While some lodges rebuke "intemperance," others point to downright prohibition:—

FLORIDA.—In Florida, the Grand Lodge unanimously resolved, "that it is the duty of every W. M. to reprimand in open Lodge, any member guilty of intemperance; and if any member, after such reprimand, shall again be guilty, he shall be suspended or expelled. And if any Lodge shall fail or refuse to execute the foregoing resolution, their Charter shall be taken from them."

IOWA.—The Grand Lodge of Iowa resolve, "that they will sustain any subordinate Lodge should it suspend or expel any of its members for keeping a dram-shop, or for selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage."

ALABAMA.—The Grand Lodge of Alabama resolve "that the retail traffic in alcoholic drinks is demoralising in its tendency—opposed to the principles of the Order, and therefore inconsistent with the Masonic character."

The Grand Lodge of Maryland also adopt-

ed a resolution, that it is recommended to the Lodges to prohibit the use of spirituous liquors in their several Lodges.

TEXAS.—The Grand Master of Texas suspended a Lodge for "permitting the vices of intemperance and gambling to be indulged in,"—and for initiating and passing candidates when intoxicated, and for allowing spirituous liquor to be brought into the ante-room of the Lodge—and for "retaining several members in *good standing* who are notoriously and habitually drunkards, and unscrupulous gamblers."

ILLINOIS.—The Grand Master of Illinois says: "I beg leave to recommend to the Grand Lodge taken some strong and decided action be taken on the subject of temperance."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Committee on Foreign Correspondence of New Hampshire say: "However it may be in other societies, it is enough that a man is a profane swearer, or habitually intemperate, to warrant his silent but prompt ejection from the doors of our institution."

CANADA.

Mr Allyn has introduced a bill in the Canadian Parliament to regulate the sale of poisons and certain other drugs. Upon which the *Montreal Witness* comments sensibly and reasonable, as follows:—

"It enacts that no person shall sell poisons or stupefying drugs to any one who does not bring a certificate from a resident magistrate. Such a law is desirable, and had it included a class of poisons which cause more crime, suffering and death in one year, than all the poisons vended by druggists cause in twenty years the law would be much more valuable. If a man buys strychnine, and with it causes the death of an individual, a cry is at once raised against the looseness with which poisons are sold. If a robber procures chloroform, and administers it to an individual and then robs him—a law must be provided to prevent the sale of chloroform, except upon certain conditions, and all this is very proper. But every year numbers of men procure alcohol, and, through its influence, commit crimes which they would probably never commit if they did not use that poison. Hundreds of men are annually robbed while in a state of intoxication, and, if a law is needful to restrain the selling of poisons which produce the minimum of crime much more necessary is a law to prohibit the selling of poisons which produce an incalculable amount of misery, crime and death."

Varieties.

THE GREAT MODERN BABYLON.

Think of what London is! At the last census there were 2,362,236 persons of both sexes in it; 1,106,558 males, of whom 146,449 were under five years of age. The unmarried males were 670,380, ditto females, 735,871; the married men were 399,098; the wives, 409,731; the widowers were 37,080; the widows, 110,076.

On the night of the census there were 28,598 husbands whose wives were not with them, and 30,231 wives mourning their absent lords.

Last year the number of children born in London was 86,898. In the same period 56,786 persons died.

The Registrar General assumes that with the additional births, and by the fact of soldiers and sailors returning from the seat of war, and of persons engaged in peaceful pursuits settling in the capital, sustenance, clothing, and house accommodation must now be found in London for above 60,000 inhabitants more than it contained at the end of 1855.

Think of that—the population of a large city absorbed in London, and no perceptible inconvenience occasioned by it! Houses are still to let; there are still the usual tickets hung up in windows in quiet neighbourhoods, intimating that apartments furnished for the use of single gentleman can be had within; the country still supplies the town with meat and bread, and we hear of no starvation in consequence of deficient supply.

London is the healthiest city in the world.

During the last ten years the annual deaths have been on the average 25 to 1000 of the population, in 1856 the proportion 22 to 1,000; yet in spite of this, half of the deaths that happen on an average in London between the ages of 20 and 40, are from consumption and diseases of the respiratory organs.

The Registrar traces this to the state of the streets. He says:—“There can be no doubt that the dirty dust suspended in the air that the people of London breathe often excites diseases of the respiratory organs. The dirt of the streets is produced and ground now by innumerable horses, omnibuses, and carriages, and then beat up in fine dust, which fills the mouth and inevitably enters the air passages in large quantities. The dust is not removed every day, but, saturated with water in the great thoroughfares, sometimes ferments in damp weather, and at other times ascends again under the heat of the sun as atmospheric dust.

London covers an area of 122 square miles in extent, or 78,029 statute acres; and contains 327,392 houses.

Annually 4,000 new houses are in course of erection for upwards of 40,000 new comers.

The continuous line of buildings stretching from Holloway to Camberwell is said to be 12 miles long.

London has 10,500 distinct streets, squares, circuses, crescents, terraces, villas, rows, buildings, places, lanes, courts, alleys, mews, yards, and rents.

The paved streets of London, according to a return published in 1856, number over 5,000, and exceed 2,000 miles in length; the cost of this paved roading was 15 millions, and the repairs cost £1,800,000 per annum.

London contains 1,900 miles of gas-pipes, with a capital of nearly £4,000,000 spent in the preparation of gas.

The cost of gas lighting is half a million. It has 360,000 lights; and 13,000,000 cubic feet of gas are burnt every night.

Last year along these streets the enormous quantity of upwards of 80,000,000 of gallons of water rushed for the supply of the inhabitants, being nearly double what it was in 1845.

To accommodate this crowd, 125,000 vehicles pass through the thoroughfares in the course of 12 hours; 3,000 cabs, 1,000 omnibuses, 10,000 private and job carriages and carts, ply daily in the streets; 3,000 conveyances enter the metropolis daily from the surrounding country.

In London, Mr Mayhew calculates, 169 people die daily, and a babe is born every five minutes. The number of persons, says the Registrar-General, who died in 1856, in

116 public institutions, such as work-houses and hospitals, was 10,381.

It is really shocking to think, and a deep stigma on the people or on the artificial arrangements of society, by which so much poverty is perpetuated, that nearly one person out of five who died last year closed his days under a roof provided by law or public charity. It is calculated 500 people are drowned in the Thames every year. In the first week of the present year there were five deaths from intemperance alone. How much wretchedness lies in these two facts—for the deaths from actual intemperance bear but a small proportion to the deaths induced by the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors.

According to the last reports there were in London 143,000 vagrants admitted in one year into the casual wards of the workhouses.

Here we have always in our midst 107 burglars, 110 house-breakers, 38 highway robbers, 773 pickpockets, 3,657 sneaks-men or common thieves, 11 horse stealers, 141 dog-stealers, 3 forgers, 28 coiners, 317 utterers of base coin, 141 swindlers, 182 cheats, 343 receivers of stolen goods, 2,768 habitual rioters, 1,205 vagrants, 50 begging letter writers, 86 bearers of begging letters, 6,371 prostitutes, besides 470 not otherwise described, making altogether a total of 16,900 criminals known to the police.

These persons are known to make away with £42,000 per annum; the prison population at any particular time is 6,000, costing for the year £170,000. Our juvenile thieves cost us £300 a piece.

Mr Timbs calculates the number of professional beggars in London at 35,000, two-thirds of whom are Irish. Thirty thousand men, women, and children are employed in the costermonger trade; besides, we have according to Mr Mayhew, 2,000 street sellers of green stuff, 4,000 street sellers of eatables and drinkables, 1,000 street sellers of stationery, 4,000 street sellers of other articles, whose receipts are three millions sterling, and whose incomes may be put down at one.

Let us extend our survey, and we shall not wonder that the public-houses, and the gin-palaces, and the casinos, and the theatres, and the penny gaffs, and the lowest and vilest places of resort in London are full. In Spitalfields there are 70,000 weavers, with but 10s. per week; there are 22,479 tailors; 30,805 shoemakers; 43,928 milliners; seamstresses, 21,210; bonnet-makers, 1,769; cap-makers, 1,227.

There are two worlds in London, with a gulf between the rich and the poor. We have glanced at the latter; for the sake of contrast let us look at the former. Emerson says the wealth of London determines prices all over the globe. In 1847 the money coined in the mint was £5,158,440 in gold, £125,730 in silver, and £8,960 in copper.

The business of the Bank of England is conducted by about 800 clerks, whose salaries amount to about £190,000. The Bank in 1850 had about twenty millions of bank-notes in circulation. In the same year there were about five millions deposited in the savings banks of the metropolis.

The gross customs revenue of the port of London in 1849 was £11,070,176; 65 millions is the estimate formed by Mr McCulloch of the total value of the produce conveyed into and from London. The gross rental, as assessed by the property and income-tax, is 12½ millions.

The gross property insured at £166,000,000,

and only two-fifths of the houses are insured. The amount of capital at the command of the entire London bankers may be estimated at 64 millions; the insurance companies have always 10 millions of deposits ready for investment; 78 millions are employed in discounts. In 1841 the transactions of one London house alone amounted to 30 millions. In 1839 the payments made in the clearing-house were 954 millions. The population consumes annually 277,000 bullocks; 30,000 calves, 1,480,000 sheep, 31,000 pigs, 1,600,000 quarters of wheat, 310,164,000 lbs. of potatoes, 89,672,000 cabbages. Of fish the returns are almost incredible. Besides, it eats 2,742,000 fowls, 1,281,000 game, exclusive of those brought from the different parts of the United Kingdom, from 70 to 75 millions of eggs are annually imported into London from France and other countries. About 13,000 cows are kept in the city and its environs for the supply of milk and cream; and if we add to their value that of the cheese, and butter, and milk brought from the country into the city, the expenditure on produce daily must be enormous. Then London consumes 65,000 pipes of wine, 2,000,000 gallons of spirits, 43,200,000 gallons of porter and ale, and burns 3,000,000 tons of coals; and I have seen it estimated that one-fourth of the commerce of the nation is carried on in its port.

In London, in 1853 according to Sir R. Mayne, there were 3,613 beer-shops, 5,279 public-houses, and 13 wine-rooms.

And now to guard all this wealth, to preserve all this mass of industry honest, and to keep down all this crime, what have we? 6,367 police, costing £373,968; 13 police-courts, costing £45,050; and about a dozen criminal prisons, 69 union relieving officers, 316 officers of local boards, and 1,256 other local officers.

We have 25 weekly magazines, 9 daily newspapers, 5 evening, and 72 weekly ones. Independently of the mechanics' institutions, colleges, and endowed schools, we have 14,000 children of both sexes clothed and educated gratis, in the National and British and Foreign schools in all parts of London, and Sunday Schools.

The more direct religious agency may be estimated as follows:—In the “Hand-book to Places of Worship,” published by Low in 1851, there is a list of 371 churches and chapels in connection with the Establishment; the number of church sittings, according to Mr. Mann, is 409,184; the Independents have about 140 places of worship, and 100,436 sittings; the Baptists, 130 chapels, and accommodation for 54,234; the Methodists, 154 chapels, 60,696 sittings; the Presbyterians, 23 chapels and 18,211 sittings; the Unitarians, 9 chapels and about 3,330 sittings; the Roman Catholics, 35 chapels and 35,994 sittings; 4 Quaker chapels, with sittings for 3,151; the Moravians have 2 chapels, with 1,100 sittings; the Jews have 11 synagogues and 3,692 sittings. There are 94 chapels belonging to the New Church, the Plymouth Brethren, the Irvingites, the Latter-day Saints, Sandemanians, Lutherans, French Protestants, Greeks, Germans, Italians, which chapels have sittings for 18,833.

We thus get 691,723 attendants on Divine exercises.—*The Night Side of London.*

MORAL USES OF THE MICROSCOPE.

It is thought that the microscope may be used to detect secret murders, by examining the last impression upon the retina of the mur-

dered man. This opinion may prove erroneous, but the microscope has often acted the part of an accuser, in bringing to light proofs of criminal acts, which might otherwise have escaped detection. The following incident is in point:

The value of this peculiar discriminating power of the microscope was remarkably illustrated in a very curious case tried at Norwich. A female child, about nine years old, was found one morning lying upon the ground, in a small plantation, quite dead; the cause of the death being at once denoted by a large and deep gash in the throat, severing both of the carotid arteries, the trachea, and the esophagus. Suspicion immediately fell upon the mother of the murdered girl, who had been seen by more than one person leading her daughter toward the plantation on the morning of the day upon which the crime was presumed to have been committed.

Upon being taken into custody, the woman behaved with the utmost coolness—at once admitting having taken the child to the plantation where the body was found; but averred, that having arrived there, the girl ran about gathering wild flowers; that she subsequently lost sight of her, and, after a long search, returned home without her. Upon being searched, there was found in the woman's possession a large and sharp knife, which was subjected to a minute and careful examination. Nothing, however, was found upon it, with the exception of hair adhering to the handle, so exceedingly small as scarcely to be visible. The examination being conducted in the presence of the prisoner, and the officer remarking,

"Here is a bit of fur or hair on the handle of your knife."

The woman immediately replied:

"Yes; I dare say there is, and very likely some stains of blood, for, as I came home, I found a rabbit caught in a snare, and cut its throat with a knife."

The knife was sent to London, and with the particles of hair, subjected to a microscopic examination. No traces of blood could at first be detected upon the weapon, which appeared to have been washed; but upon separating the horn handle from its iron lining, it was found that between the two a fluid had penetrated, which turned out to be blood, certainly, not the blood of a rabbit, but bearing every resemblance to that of the human body. Then came the examination of the hair, which added powerfully to the presumption of the prisoner's guilt. Without knowing anything of the facts of the case, the microscopist immediately declared the hair to be that of a squirrel—in this he could not be mistaken, for the fur of one animal differs so entirely from that of another, not only in its size, color, etc., but in its actual construction, that it is altogether impossible to mistake it when under the microscope. Now round the neck of the child, at the time of the murder, there was a tippet or "victorine," over which the knife by whoever held, must have glided; and this victorine was made of squirrel's fur! The strong circumstantial evidence of the guilt of the prisoner was deemed by the jury sufficient for a conviction, and while awaiting execution the wretched woman fully confessed her crime.

A GENTLEMAN.

There have been many definitions of a gentleman, but the prettiest and most poetic is

that given by a lady:—A gentleman is a human being combining a woman's tenderness with a man's courage."

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

OFFICIAL.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 13th, 1857.

The Grand Division S. of T. of the Province of Nova Scotia will meet in Quarterly Session at Chester, Lunenburg Coun. on Wednesday, 15th day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of which officers and representatives will please take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

As the representatives appointed to attend the meeting of the National Division at Providence are expected to make a report of the proceedings of that body, it is hoped there will be a large representation from the Subordinate divisions.

The Session being held earlier than usual, the Grand Scribe would earnestly request the D. G. W. P.'s to be punctual in forwarding the returns and *per capita tax*.

The D. G. W. P.'s will please forward their quarterly Reports to the G. W. P., at Pictou, without delay.

The following appropriations have been made towards the expenses of representatives to the National Division:—

Rising Sun Division, (paid)	£0 10 0
Chedabucto Division, do	1 0 6
Athenæum Division, additional, do	10 0
Margaretville Division, do	1 0 0

Divisions intending to contribute towards this object will please forward their appropriations without delay.

The following resolution passed unanimously at the Quarterly Session of G. D., held at Nietaux, on 23rd April:—

"Resolved—That those who have acted as Agents for the late *Athenæum* Newspaper be requested to ascertain and collect all sums, or arrearages due on the said paper in their respective agencies, and to forward the same to the Grand Scribe at their earliest convenience."

The attention of all parties indebted to the late *Athenæum* paper is requested to the above resolution. PAT'K MONAGHAN, Grand Scribe.

The Grand Scribe acknowledges the receipt of the following amounts on account of the *Abstainer*:—

Howard Division, 25, on account	£1 11 3
Jas. A. Tory, Esq., Guysboro', 30	3 15 0
J. W. Dauphine, Lunenburg, bal.	2 6
William Phillips, Halifax, balance	2 6
Victoria Mines Division	17 6
Gen. Williams Club T. W., 10	5 0
Father Mathew Division, additional	2 6

Thomas Holder and J. S. Thompson, Halifax, have paid their subscriptions for one year from 15th October, 1856.

Additional copies ordered since last issue: EASTVILLE, UPPER STEWACKE—Eliakim Archibald, new, 8.

LOWER STEWACKE—Father Mathew Division, 1.

TEMPERANCE WATCHMEN.

OFFICIAL.

NEW GLASGOW, May 28, 1857.

Clubs will please remember that the Annual Convention will take place at Durham,

Pictou, on the *Third Tuesday* (21st) of July, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The several Committees appointed at last semi-Annual Convention are hereby reminded that their Reports will be called for at the opening of the Convention.

Clubs are requested to express their opinions upon the subjects referred to them by last Convention previous to the time of meeting; and to instruct their representatives accordingly.

As the Ritual and Constitution of the Order will come up for revision, it is expected that Clubs shall have instructed their delegates respecting the alterations or amendments they deem necessary.

It is hoped that every Club will see the propriety and the duty of being represented in Convention. All delegates must be duly certified.

A full attendance is particularly requested.

S. O.'s that have not yet sent in their Returns and *per capita tax* for quarter ending March 31st are requested to do so without delay.

D. McDONALD,
Sec. Pro. Con. Com.

Form of Application for a Charter for a Division of the Sons of Temperance.

The undersigned, inhabitants of ———, believing the Order of the Sons of Temperance to be well calculated to extend the blessings of Total Abstinence, and promote the general welfare of mankind, respectfully petition

THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA,

to grant them a Charter to open a new Division, to be called the ——— Division, No. —, Sons of Temperance of the Province of Nova Scotia, to be located in ———, and under your jurisdiction.

We pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to be governed by the rules and usages of said Grand Division, and also by those of the National Division of North America.

Enclosed is the Charter fee, \$5, Books, &c., \$2. Address Mr. P. MONAGHAN, Grand Scribe of Grand Division, Halifax.

FORM OF PETITION FOR NEW CLUB

TEN SIGNATURES ARE NECESSARY TO FORM A CLUB.

To the Temperance Watchmen Club of ———.

WE, the undersigned residents of ———, being desirous to promote the good cause of Temperance, and believing your organization efficient, respectfully request your honorable body to visit us on ———, and assist us in establishing a Temperance Watchmen Club in this place.

As in duty bound will ever pray.

Dated at

When a Club has instituted a new Club, the acting S. C. will immediately report to Central Com. the name of Club, date of institution, the number initiated at opening, and the name of Officers.

S. P. C. COM.

THE ABSTAINER.

ORGAN OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE OF N. S.

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